

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

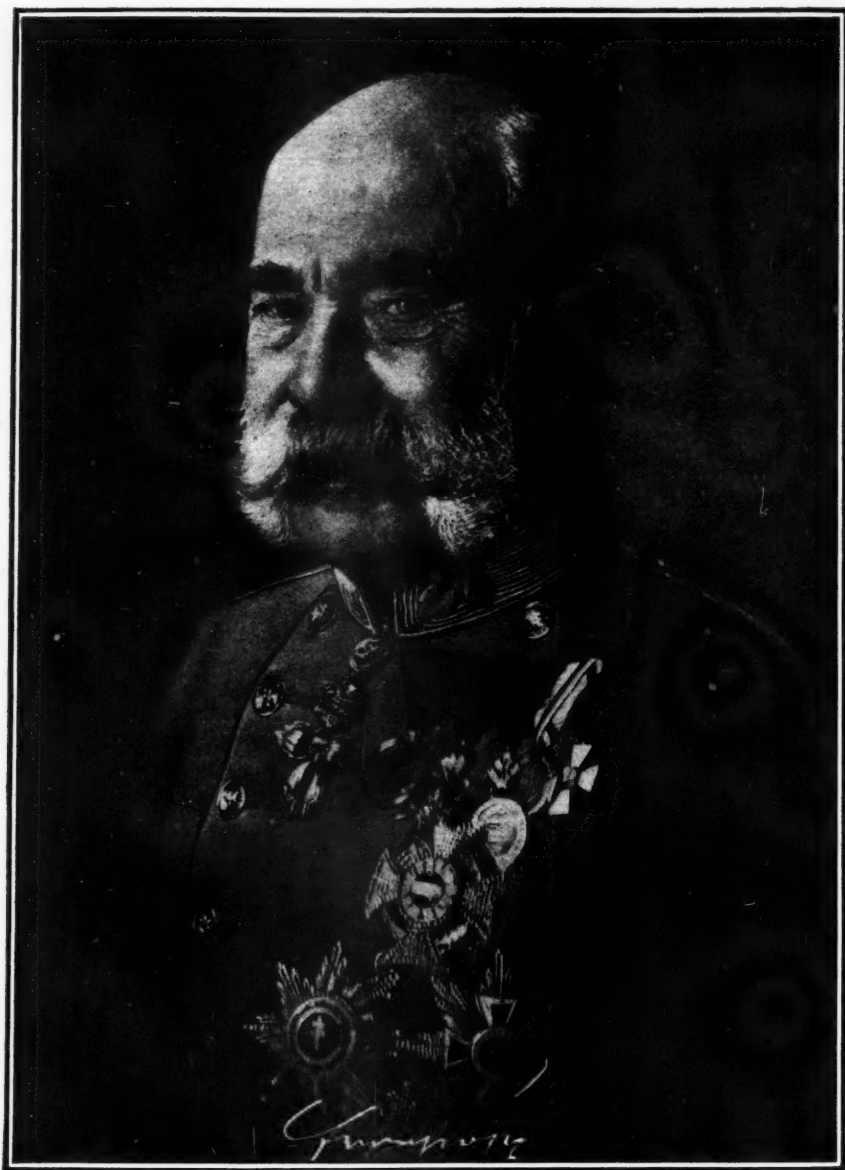
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#### THE LATE FRANCIS JOSEPH I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY

Francis Joseph was born August 18, 1830, came to the throne December 2, 1848, and died in the evening of November 21, 1916. He was, therefore, eighty-six years old, and was within less than two weeks of completing sixty-eight years as Emperor. At different times during the war period, he had been reported as ill, but he had kept his hand on the helm and had transacted public business up to the very day of his death. A cold contracted in July, while reviewing his troops, had brought on a fatal inflammation of the lungs. The death of his son, in 1887, made his nephew, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne. The Archduke's murder in Bosnia, June 28, 1914, was the indirect cause of the present world war. The heirship then fell to a grandnephew, Carl Francis Joseph (see portrait on page 606). Francis Joseph was greatly revered, and was ruler as well as monarch; but his death was not unexpected, and will have no immediate bearing upon the political, military, or diplomatic conditions or relationships of Austria-Hungary. His reign began with the reconstruction of Austria-Hungary after revolution and ended in a cataclysm that threatened the foundation of his own empire with others. A review of Francis Joseph's long career will appear in our next number.



# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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No. 6

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*The  
Presidential  
Election*

Hundreds of thousands of citizens, eager for election news, crowded the streets of New York during the evening of November 7, reading the bulletins thrown on screens by the enterprising newspapers and watching the electric signals on several lofty towers, that were to indicate tendencies and results. The early bulletins were favorable to Hughes. The polls close early in New York City and State, and the count proceeds rapidly. News from Buffalo and Brooklyn—as interpreted by experienced politicians and as supported by typical bulletins from other cities or counties—made it clear at an early hour in the evening that Hughes had carried the great State of New York, with its forty-five electoral votes, by a decisive majority. But New York had been on the list of States positively claimed by the Democrats; furthermore, New York's block of electoral votes is so large that a number of Presidential elections have turned upon this State as "pivotal." The Democrats had also claimed to the very last that they would carry Connecticut and New Jersey. And they had regarded their chances as favorable, though not assured, in Massachusetts.

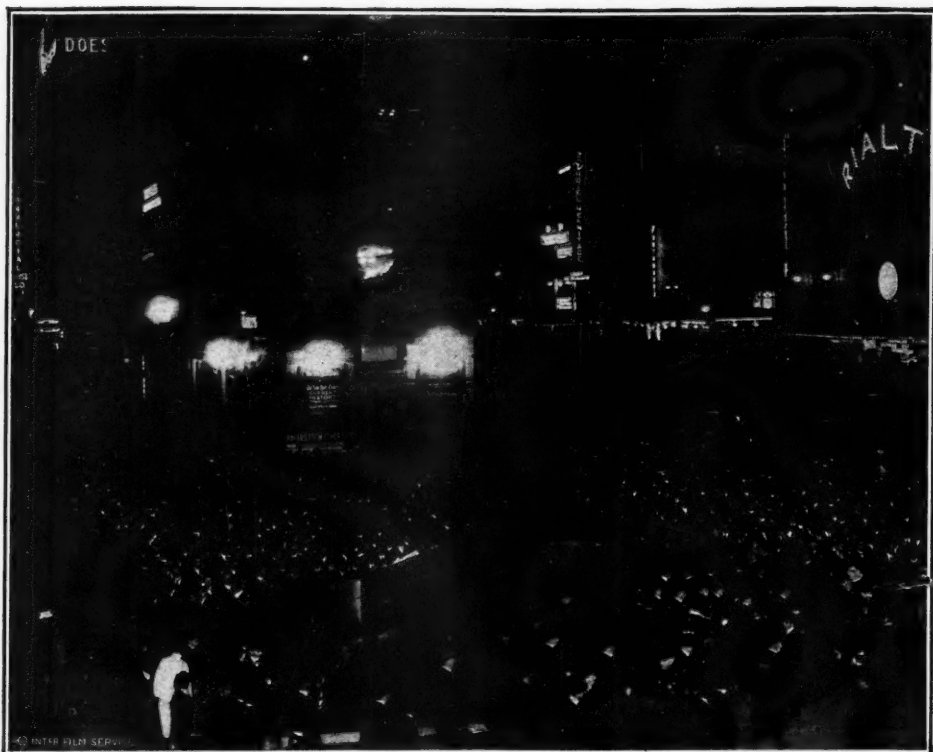
*Deceptive  
First  
Reports*

When, therefore, the early reports indicated that the six New England States had all gone definitely Republican, and when the slower count of the Jerseymen at length demonstrated the fact that Wilson's own State had emphatically repudiated him, the most experienced calculators were the ones most completely deceived. With one accord, Democratic and Republican, these experts were ready to stake their reputation upon the certainty that Hughes was elected. The foremost newspaper supporters of Mr. Wilson in the metropolis were the *New York World* and the *New York Times*. Both of these

papers, long before midnight of the evening of election day, had issued bulletins conceding Hughes' election by a decisive majority. Democratic headquarters also admitted it. News had come of the victory of the Republicans in Indiana and Illinois; and even Ohio was reported to the *New York Times*, by its own special men on the ground, as having been carried by Hughes and by the Republican State ticket. President Wilson, at Shadow Lawn, New Jersey, received and accepted the news of his defeat. Mr. Hughes, getting the returns in his rooms at the Hotel Astor, New York, went to sleep with the comforting assurance that he had been overwhelmingly elected.

*Democrats  
Conceded  
Defeat*

How it had been done was all set forth on the front pages of the newspapers the following morning; while the editorial pages discoursed, with the prejudice or the candor that happened to suit their policy, upon the essential reasons for Wilson's defeat and for Hughes' victory. In the course of the forenoon of Wednesday, the 8th, it began to appear that throughout vast areas of the country the count had not been completed. And as the day advanced, it grew clear that the result was not to be so decisive after all. But the stock market had accepted the Republican success, and prices were soaring and speculation was rampant. As a matter of record, it may be well to state in a sentence or two the results as announced by the press on the morning after election day. The *New York Times*, in great headlines across the page, summed up as follows: "HUGHES ELECTED WITH 290 VOTES, PERHAPS 312; 7 STATES IN DOUBT; HOUSE REPUBLICAN." It should be remembered that the total number of electoral votes is 531, and that Hughes needed only 266 to



CROWDS IN TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY, ON ELECTION NIGHT, WAITING FOR RETURNS

win. The *Times* and other Democratic papers claimed 200 votes for Wilson, conceded 290 to Hughes, and put down 41 as doubtful. As a matter of fact, the full count a few days later had established the fact that Wilson had 276 votes, rather than 200, and that Hughes had only 255.

The shock of undeception was the greater to the Hughes supporters because the newspapers had given their figures as established facts, and not as merely probable or conjectural. How had so egregious an error occurred? First, let us note what were the mistakes in the guess. Wilson had, indeed, carried the 20 States, with a total of 200 electoral votes, that were assigned to him Wednesday morning by his supporters. All of these were Southern States except Colorado and Utah. Only a few of them had been contested at all, and it appeared that Wilson had lost nearly every State in which there had been a real fight. But the list of 21 States, with a total of 290 electoral votes, that the Wilson papers like the *New York Times* conceded to Hughes beyond a doubt, happened

to contain five States that had actually been carried by Wilson. And these five States, wrongly assigned to Hughes, had 50 electoral votes. The five were: Ohio, with 24 votes; California, with 13; New Hampshire, with 4; North Dakota, with 5; and Idaho, with 4. This change of 50 would obviously bring Wilson up to 250 and shrink the first-announced Hughes vote of 290 down to 240. There remained the seven States that on the morning after election were put in the doubtful list, as follows: Delaware, Kansas, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, Wyoming, having a total of 41 votes. As the count proceeded, it turned out that Delaware and Minnesota had been carried by Hughes, thus adding 15 to the 240, making a total of 255. Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Washington had been carried by Wilson, and thus 26 votes were added to the 250 we have already mentioned, making a final total for Wilson of 276. The minimum electoral vote necessary to a choice being 266, it turned out that Mr. Wilson was elected with ten votes to spare. It was a narrow margin, but it seemed immense after the shock of Tuesday night.

Wilson Wins,  
with Ten Votes  
to Spare

Surprise  
Over  
California

When so momentous a thing as a Presidential election is to be decided by the result in a single State, where the vote is so close as to be in doubt for a number of days, it is not surprising that there should be anxiety as well as suspense. It was evident that if California's thirteen votes could be taken from the Wilson column and placed in the Hughes column, it would mean four years of Republican administration, with all that such a change might imply. Since even the Democrats had at first conceded California to the Republicans, it is not strange that Mr. Hughes and his chief supporters should have thought it right to wait for the official canvass of the votes before regarding the result of the election as finally settled. It happens that California's method of arranging and printing ballots makes the count painfully tedious. The *New York Times*, on the day after election, had estimated the Hughes plurality in California as 25,000. It grew ever smaller as the actual returns came in from remote counties, until the two candidates seemed to be running even. Then an error in addition was found which put Wilson 2000 ahead, and at length the unofficial figures gave the President more than 466,000 California votes and gave Hughes less than 463,000. Fortunately, there were no serious charges of fraud or corruption on either side. Californians had voted so independently that



THE FEMININE WEST TO THE RESCUE  
From the *World* (New York)

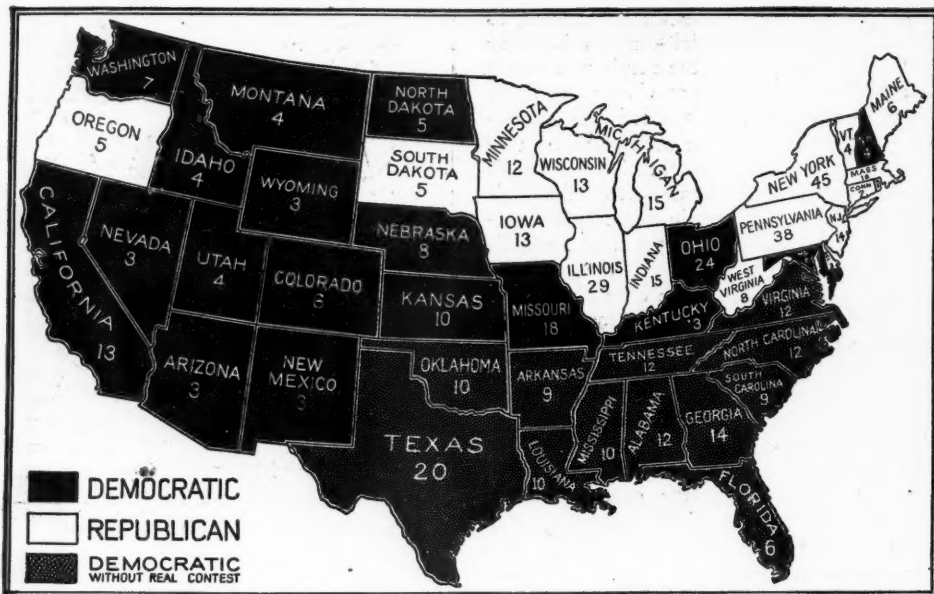
their ballots were much marked and "scratched." There were bound to be numerous minor errors. In the official count these errors would be likely, under the law of averages, to offset one another. It was quite improbable that corrections could wipe out the Wilson lead of 3000 votes. The official canvass began on Monday, the 13th. The tendency, as it progressed, was to produce slight gains rather than losses for President Wilson.



THE WHOLE SHOW FOR A DAY  
From the *News* (Dayton)

Minnesota and  
Other "Close"  
States

Meanwhile, Minnesota, with its 12 electoral votes, had also proved to be exceedingly close, and its official count was proceeding with care and solicitude. Wilson could afford to lose California if he could gain Minnesota, but he must have one or the other to win. Hughes needed both States in order to bring his total up to the point of victory. The Minnesota vote proved to be much closer than that of California, but the lead was kept by Hughes, his official plurality being 396. The vote in New Hampshire also proved to be, like that in Minnesota, very evenly divided. The change of a few scores of voters in one New Hampshire village would have given the State to Hughes. In like manner the shift of a few workers in a Minneapolis or St. Paul industry would have given Minnesota to Wilson. North Dakota and New Mexico, when the count was in, were more decisive in their action, their pluralities being between one and two thou-



THIS MAP SHOWS EACH STATE'S ELECTORAL VOTE, AND THE STATES CARRIED BY WILSON AND HUGHES RESPECTIVELY, ON NOVEMBER 7

sand, as also was that in Delaware for Hughes. Our accompanying map shows conveniently how the States were lined up in the electoral result. There has been a vast amount of newspaper attempt at explanation of the alleged drifts of sectional sentiment and opinion as shown by the popular vote. Many of these attempts at diagnosis have been absurd. They have not even been based upon accurate information as to the popular vote itself. Enough voters chose to vote for Wilson to give him a second term. This is the large, obvious fact.

*Causes and Effects in California*

Some of the friends and supporters of Mr. Hughes have been saying, with a deep sense of disappointment, that the disloyalty of a few Republicans or Progressives in California had defeated the national ticket. Governor Hiram Johnson was the Republican (as well as Progressive) candidate for the United States Senate, and he received the largest majority given to any candidate for any office in any one of the forty-eight States. His numerical lead over the Democratic candidate for the Senate is reported as more than a quarter of a million. Governor Johnson supported Mr. Hughes; and it was hard for Eastern people to understand how the Republican Presidential ticket could have lost the State under such circumstances. The

Republican vote for members of Congress considerably exceeded the Democratic vote, in so far as we are informed. It could have been guessed that old-line Republicans, supporting the national ticket, might have "knifed" Johnson for the Senate. But it was not apparent, from a distance, how Heney and certain other local Progressives who decided to support Wilson, could have caused so enormous a defection from a national ticket that Roosevelt, Johnson, and most of the influential Progressive leaders were supporting. Mr. Hughes had been badly advised in making a journey to the far West and speaking in California as early as August, before the Republicans had settled their intense local fight in the State primaries. It looked as if he had been taken in hand by leaders of the anti-Progressive wing, thinking that they might gain some prestige in their determination to prevent Johnson's nomination for the Senate. Mr. Hughes himself seems to have been blameless, except for the political indiscretion of making an untimely Western trip in August.

*No Real Verdict*

Republican reverses began with the Congressional and State elections of 1910. The mistakes of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, as protested against by the progressive Republican Senators, would have been enough to bring dis-



aster to the party, even if obnoxious selfishness and arrogance had not afterwards been joined with stupid political management. From Mr. Taft's extra session of 1909, until the end last month of the campaign of 1916, the Republican organization has invited its defeats by its own fatuity. It has not been beaten by Democrats, nearly so much as by itself. Mr. Hughes in his course was doubtless inspired by the laudable desire to serve the country; but the

Republican party, as managed by those who dominated the Chicago convention, has not in this great hour proved to be the chosen instrument of destiny. The contest that we have actually witnessed through the campaign period was not the drama that the real public opinion of the country had instructed the parties to stage. The final result, therefore, proved nothing very conclusive. If Mr. Hughes had not gone to



GOVERNOR HIRAM JOHNSON OF CALIFORNIA, SENATOR-ELECT BY A COLOSSAL MAJORITY, AND NOW A NATIONAL FIGURE

California at all, he would probably have carried the State on the wave of Hiram Johnson's great triumph. That would have made him President; but the general verdict would have been unchanged.

*California  
Four Years  
Ago* It must be remembered that the fight in California four years ago lay between Wilson and

Roosevelt, and that the popular vote for the two men was almost exactly equal. Roosevelt carried the State by far less margin than Wilson has this year. The participation of women greatly swells the total numbers. Thus, Wilson has about 183,000 more California votes in 1916 than in 1912, while Hughes has about 176,000 more votes than Roosevelt and Taft together had in 1912. It is supposed that the women were somewhat inclined toward Wilson, but it is likely that they were divided in about the same ratio as the men. Johnson's vote for the Senate seems to have been something wholly apart from the Presidential contest—a personal tribute of the entire population. His Democratic opponent was as much out of the race as was the man in Pennsylvania who ran against Philander Knox. In the Presidential contest, California would have been fairly close, regardless of candidates. The minor accidents happened to favor Wilson, at the expense of Hughes. Better planning and better luck, with skillful campaign management, would have given Hughes in California a somewhat larger plurality than that



JUST EXPRESSIONS  
From the Evening Ledger (Philadelphia)



which has made Wilson a two-term President in the face of the Democratic platform that pledged its candidate of 1912 to the one-term principle.

*The South  
Not in the  
Contest*

There has been much in the newspapers to the effect that the election discloses a wholly new sectional alliance between the West and the South, thus making the Democracy a great radical force in opposition to the East. There is nothing in the results that even superficially justifies these fanciful attempts to generalize. Except for several border States, the South does not participate in Presidential contests. It has only one real party, and its electoral vote is pledged in advance to the Democratic ticket. The Southern leaders have not been in very sympathetic accord with the Wilson policies, and the South's control of the Democratic party is for distinct reasons of its own. The Democrats in the Presidential year have always the advantage of starting with a large assured block of Southern electoral votes. The Republicans in normal times do, indeed, hope to carry Vermont and Pennsylvania. But they encounter, even in those two States, well-organized opposition; and everywhere else they must fight for what they get. The South, therefore, from Virginia to Texas, was Wilson's from the start, without a con-

test. In those States where Southern sentiment is strong, but where there is a real Republican Presidential vote, no great Wilson wave was discernible. Thus in Virginia and Kentucky, Wilson actually lost a good many votes as compared with 1912. His gain in Maryland, Missouri, and Tennessee was slight and unimpressive.

*Utah and  
the Mormon  
Vote*

The most striking change in the entire country is to be found in Utah. Nowhere else has Mr. Wilson made so remarkable a score. He has gained much more than 100 per cent. over his popular vote of 1912, while the Republicans have greatly fallen off. There are four or five other States in the Mountain region in which the Mormons, who control the politics of Utah, are strong enough to turn the scale from one party to the other. All of these States this year have gone for Wilson. The inference is well-nigh irresistible that the authorities of the Mormon Church did what they could to bring about a change that would not have been possible if they had not favored Wilson. This comment is not made in the spirit of criticism. Four years ago the Mormon influence was for Taft. Apparently the Mormon women this year voted more freely than heretofore. They were doubtless impressed by the plea that Wilson had "kept us out of war." The Mormon communities are prosperous, and do not wish trouble with foreign nations. Furthermore, Mormondom inclines always towards respect for "the powers that be," and it has had no especial reason to be displeased with the present Administration. It is to be remembered as a fact in practical politics, that the hearty good will of the Mormons is a large asset, valuable all the way from Montana to New Mexico, especially important in Idaho, Wyoming, and Nevada, and not to be neglected even in Colorado or California.

*The  
Western  
Farmers*

The passing of North Dakota into the Democratic column was a surprise to Eastern Republicans. But that State especially illustrates the tendency to give political credit for business prosperity. North Dakota is perhaps the most completely agricultural State in the Union; and its largest crop is wheat. The high prices of grain and all farm products have given North Dakota its two most prosperous years. Across the border, the Dakota farmers see the terrible strain to which the European war has subjected their imme-

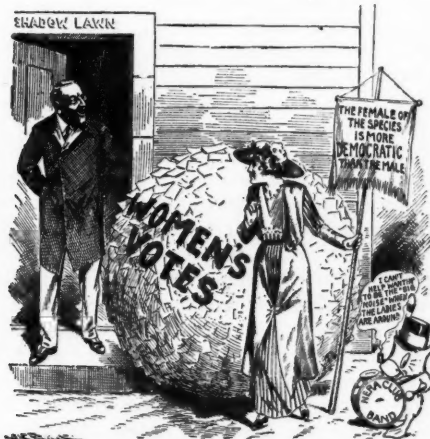


HOW DID IT HAPPEN? WAS HE JARRED BY THE HUGHESETTE TRAIN? DID HIRAM JOHNSON DO IT? OR, BUT WHY GO ON?

From the *Herald* (New York)

diate neighbors in Canada. The various bureaus of the Departments of the Interior and of Agriculture have earned the confidence of the Western farmers. There has been much recent legislation—such as that for farm loan banks, federal aid to roads, and so on—that the farmers have appreciated. Against all these influences, it would have required a more skilful campaign than the Republicans knew how to conduct, to hold the old-time party strength among the farmers of the West. The Hughes vote was decidedly larger in North Dakota than the total Roosevelt and Taft votes of 1912. But the Wilson gain was very much larger, so that the normal Republican majority was a little more than overcome. Nebraska and Kansas, which are also predominantly agricultural States, were both susceptible to these influences. It is rather surprising that under these circumstances Wilson's gain in Nebraska should have been only 10 or 12 per cent. compared with his vote of 1912. In Nebraska the women do not vote. But in Kansas this year they voted for the first time. Kansas has always been in a state of political ferment, and a great many of its Progressives, men and women, this year regarded Wilson as more radical and more popular in his sympathies than Hughes. The vote of Kansas women swelled the total electorate, but probably did not affect the result.

*The Voting Women*  
As regards this very interesting question of the woman vote, we have the Illinois records. In that great State women have now voted for the first time in a Presidential year and



TIDIN IS FROM THE WEST  
From the Times-Picayune (New Orleans)



Photograph by Central News Photo Service

MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN, OF MONTANA  
(Elected to Congress by the Republicans, though Democrats swept the State)

their ballots are counted separately. Mr. Hughes has an Illinois plurality of about 175,000 over Mr. Wilson. The vote of women is divided in almost exactly the same ratio as the vote of men. Thus the influences that bring about popular action in politics affect the minds of men and women in similar degree. This seems to have been quite as true in California and Kansas as in Illinois. It is possible that the women in the Mormon States were not quite as independent in their judgment as the men, and were a little more affected by what they regarded as the attitude of the Mormon Church authorities. An accompanying map shows the twelve States in which women voted last month. There are no facts as yet that sufficiently prove any of the various statements made as to the "swing" of the women's vote in one direction or in the other. Two States last month voted on the question of extending the suffrage to women, these being South Dakota and West Virginia. In both States the proposal was rejected.

*Progress of the "Cause"*  
For convenience, our readers may wish to be reminded that the question came up for popular action in the fall of 1915 in the four States of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, all of which de-



A MAP TO SHOW THE STATES IN WHICH WOMEN VOTED FOR PRESIDENT. ALL OF THE TWELVE BUT OREGON AND ILLINOIS WERE CARRIED FOR WILSON

feated suffrage. In 1914, when Montana and Nevada accepted woman suffrage, the proposal was rejected by popular vote in the States of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, and Ohio. The suffragists in South Dakota have now shown great persistence in bringing the matter up for a second defeat at the polls so soon after the first. Mr. Hughes had unqualifiedly endorsed the plan of seeking to confer suffrage in a nation-wide way by federal action. Mr. Wilson had stuck to his preference for separate action by the States. It does not appear that this difference of attitude brought to Mr. Hughes many votes or took many away from Mr. Wilson. There is nothing to support the view that people in the States that have adopted woman suffrage care particularly whether other States adopt it or not. It is now conceded by political leaders in both parties that whenever as many as, let us say, 25 per cent. of the women of a given State clearly and definitely desire the ballot, it will be conferred upon them and upon the remaining 75 per cent. without any partisan or organized opposition. As a point of more than passing interest, though having nothing particularly to do with woman suffrage, it should be noted that Montana has elected Miss Jeannette Rankin as a Member of Congress. It is plain enough that women should be eligible for all elective and appointive offices, whether they vote or not.

The two things bear no necessary relation to one another. Women should hold office.

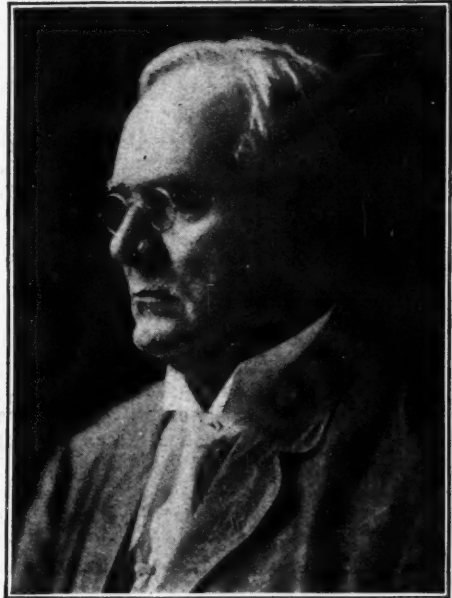
The prohibition wave seems to be advancing more sweepingly just now than that of woman suffrage. Our map (next page) shows the addition of the States of Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana. Constitutional amendments were adopted in each of these four. We should perhaps have been justified in adding Utah and also Florida to the States printed white on the map. They have not changed their constitutions, but are to enact Statewide prohibition by statute when their legislatures meet. In Utah, the present Republican Governor had vetoed a prohibition act. His Democratic successor, Governor-elect Bamberger, will sign such an act. In Florida, the Democratic primaries had declared for prohibition, and after a sensational campaign Rev. Sidney J. Catts, Prohibitionist, has been elected Governor. Thus twenty-five States may now be reckoned as won by the Prohibitionists. California this year, as in 1914, rejects prohibition, and Missouri also last month voted adversely. Several other States have resisted attempts to repeal or modify their existing prohibitory laws. Mr. Bryan, since the election, has been anew conspicuous by reason of his statement that prohibition is to be the great national issue four years hence. Attention has

*Prohibition's  
Gains*

been called to the remarkable coincidences of the prohibition map and that showing the Wilson electoral vote. In earlier days, the Prohibitionists were more closely identified with the Republicans than with the Democrats. The anti-saloon movement is not, of course, really associated with either of the political parties. Much attention has been attracted by Mr. Henry Ford's movement for persuading the brewers of Detroit and Michigan to accept the verdict in good temper, and turn their establishments into factories for making fuel alcohol with which to operate automobiles.

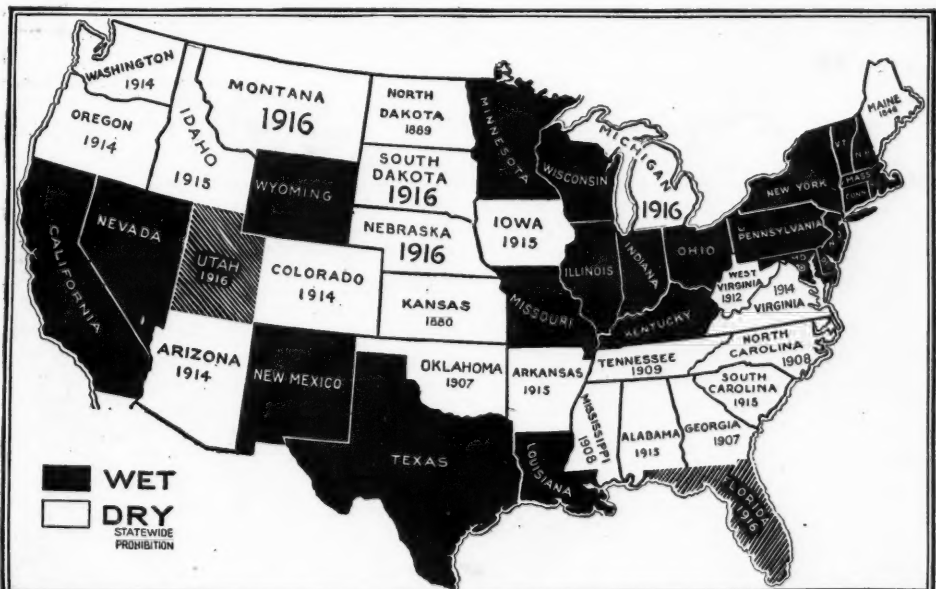
*Nothing  
Very Decisive*

While the general electoral result has been so interpreted in the press as to have seemed to careless readers both surprising in its main outcome and sensational in its unexpected sweeps and trends, a more careful analysis shows that nothing very surprising happened and that there was no decisive popular verdict. The refusal of the American people to give William H. Taft a second term, when they had a perfect opportunity to do so, was emphatic and unmistakable. In the case of President Wilson, there was an almost even division of sentiment. If one takes only those States in which there was active campaigning, and omits that block of Southern States in which the voting was perfunctory, it will



REV. SIDNEY J. CATTS, OF FLORIDA  
(Elected Governor on the Prohibition ticket)

appear that Hughes had perhaps something less than 8,000,000 votes and Wilson something more than 7,500,000. To put it in a different way: If one omits the States fully conceded to Wilson by both parties in ad-





vance, Hughes had a decided plurality in the rest of the country. The Wilson managers had claimed New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois up to the last moment. But Ohio was the only one of these States that they carried; whereas in the nature of things they ought to have carried Indiana, the President's own State of New Jersey, and New York by a close margin. New York is always, in politics, regarded as two great communities, pitted against each other. Tammany and the Democrats had promised Wilson a plurality of more than 100,000 in the great city. But this plurality actually shrank to about 40,000. The Empire State outside of the metropolis gave Hughes about 150,000, with the result of his carrying the forty-five votes of the entire State by about 110,000. Tammany has lost prestige.

Whether or not the Progressives are in the main permanently re-incorporated, in the Republican party is yet to be seen. Doubtless they will remain if the Republican rank and file can rid themselves of certain leaders who are not representative. The State of Iowa gave a decisive Republican majority, reducing Wilson's vote well below that of 1912. But in Iowa, Republicanism and Progressivism have held together. Many Progressives as indi-

viduals, East and West, voted for Mr. Wilson in preference to Mr. Hughes. But there is no prospect of the mass of Progressives, either Eastern or Western, joining the Democratic party. Many of the Progressive doctrines and demands of 1912 have been accepted by both parties. In particular localities, as in Kansas, parties have not re-crystallized since the split of 1912. A good many of the Ohio Progressives seem to have voted for Wilson; but taking the country at large, the Roosevelt vote of 1912, in very large proportions, followed the Colonel into the Hughes camp.

#### Forecasts and Results

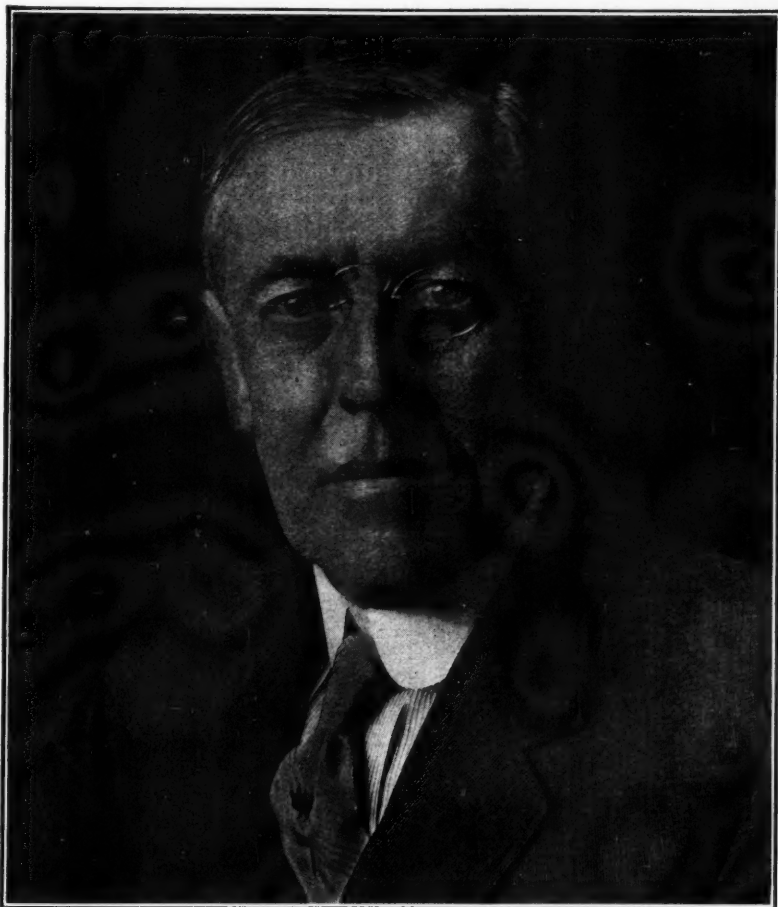
There is little in our comments last month that does not stand the test of the actual results.

Our review of the campaign was written and sent to press as of October 20, eighteen days before the election. We thought it probable that Wilson would win, that the Senate would remain Democratic with a reduced majority, and that the House would be nearly even or slightly Republican. To one thing we attributed more importance than the result justified. We were of opinion that the false issue raised by the railroad eight-hour law had deceived a great number of wage-earners, who would accordingly vote for Mr. Wilson. This influence count-

### THE APPROXIMATE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND THE RESULT IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote			Popular Vote		Electoral Vote	
	Wilson	Hughes	Wilson	Hughes		Wilson	Hughes	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama .....	89,000	30,000	12	..	Nevada .....	12,448	9,842	3	..
Arizona .....	29,641	19,363	3	..	New Hampshire ..	43,737	43,724	4	..
Arkansas .....	85,000	37,000	9	..	New Jersey ....	209,332	264,320	..	14
California ....	466,269	462,838	13	..	New Mexico ..	32,077	29,951	3	..
Colorado .....	158,257	95,716	6	..	New York ....	756,010	863,987	..	45
Connecticut ...	99,687	106,378	..	7	North Carolina	158,000	110,000	12	..
Delaware .....	24,521	25,794	..	3	North Dakota..	54,449	52,831	5	..
Florida .....	60,000	12,000	6	..	Ohio .....	578,000	496,720	24	..
Georgia .....	109,200	28,000	14	..	Oklahoma .....	140,000	110,000	10	..
Idaho .....	68,000	54,500	4	..	Oregon .....	116,550	123,570	..	5
Illinois .....	869,152	1,044,608	..	29	Pennsylvania..	510,747	695,734	..	38
Indiana .....	333,466	339,437	..	15	Rhode Island..	39,353	44,159	..	5
Iowa .....	215,918	279,085	..	13	South Carolina.	68,000	1,500	9	..
Kansas .....	315,000	277,000	10	..	South Dakota...	45,449	50,892	..	5
Kentucky .....	219,000	193,000	13	..	Tennessee ....	138,647	97,553	12	..
Louisiana .....	68,000	9,000	10	..	Texas .....	228,000	58,000	20	..
Maine .....	64,148	69,491	..	6	Utah .....	77,381	48,948	4	..
Maryland .....	133,211	113,773	8	..	Vermont .....	21,832	38,254	..	4
Massachusetts .	247,327	268,361	..	18	Virginia .....	60,107	21,132	12	..
Michigan .....	237,114	308,122	..	15	Washington ...	197,000	183,000	7	..
Minnesota .....	179,157	179,553	..	12	West Virginia..	139,013	141,432	..	8
Mississippi ....	91,000	5,000	10	..	Wisconsin ....	183,285	206,664	..	13
Missouri .....	376,000	345,000	18	..	Wyoming .....	25,617	19,998	3	..
Montana .....	80,927	54,608	4	..					
Nebraska .....	123,587	94,563	8	..					
					Totals.....	8,577,613	8,164,410	276	255





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HON. WOODROW WILSON, WHO WILL BE ACCORDED A SECOND TERM AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE NEW ELECTORAL COLLEGE, A MAJORITY OF WHOSE MEMBERS SUPPORT HIS CANDIDACY

ed for less than we had anticipated, while the appeal to the farmers counted for more. We were happily justified in asserting that the talk about the "hyphen" was nonsense, and that the voters of foreign parentage would be found as loyal to their American obligations and privileges as any other voters. The real grounds upon which Mr. Wilson's foreign policies could have been justly criticized were not well explained to the voters by those responsible for managing the Hughes campaign. It is likely that Wilson gained rather more than he lost by the methods used in attacking his Mexican policy, and in attacking his treatment of the *Lusitania* case. The real truth about our foreign relationships was not set before the public in a helpful, constructive, or reassuring way. The Republicans seemed really to

be trying to help prove that Wilson had indeed "kept us out of war," as a matter of damaging accusation. Thousands of voters derived the impression that the Republican leaders thought we ought to have gone to war. The real criticism of the Bryan-Wilson policy is that its Fabian and dilatory ways had kept us on the fringes of war, whereas a prompt settlement of issues at the moment they arose, with a firm and unhesitating support of American rights, would have greatly lessened our risks and dangers.

*Contrasts in Management*

The situation was such that the "ins" could create the news as they went along, and shift the issues *ad libitum*. The Republicans were not skilful in following the vastly clever moves of the Democrats. There was a gen-

eral atmosphere of zeal, loyalty, intelligence and good teamwork about the conduct of the Wilson campaign that was lacking in the other camp. There was much painful testimony to this effect on the part of experienced observers. In the last days of the campaign, there was frantic purchase of full pages for Republican advertising in the metropolitan press, with the printing of hastily composed and unconvincing statements which probably did not affect a single voter. But



Photograph by the American Press Association  
HON. VANCE MCCORMICK, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

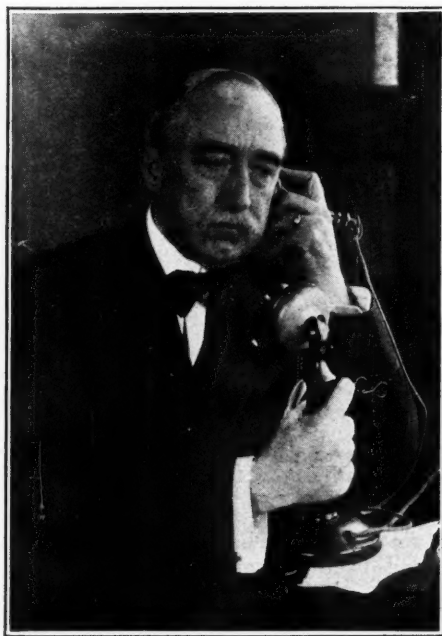
(On the day after election, when the reports were changing to Wilson)

the neglect of systematic publicity-work in the agricultural States of the West was so complete that it seemed deliberate and intentional. All this, of course, was Mr. Hughes' misfortune, and not his fault.

Congress  
Slightly  
Republican

With the count not revised in all districts, the Republicans seem to have elected a majority of the members of the next Congress. It is reported that 217 Republican members and 212 Democratic are chosen, with six others who are Progressives or independents. This would indicate, when taken in conjunction with State elections, that the Republicans, rather than the Democrats, now hold a slight party preponderance in the country. If one were taking only the Congressional districts in which there were actual con-

tests, it would be found that the Republicans came out far in the lead. It will be remembered that the expiring Congress has yet to hold its last session, beginning on the first Monday in December. Its two-year term ends on the 4th of March, when Mr. Wilson will be inaugurated for his second term. Unless some great emergency should arise, the President will not call an extra session, and the new Congress will not assemble till December, just one year hence. The time has come when we should change our system in several respects. It should be the new Congress, not the old, that is due to meet a month after the election. Without changing the Constitutional scheme of the Electoral College, it would be easy to adopt the plan of choosing electors individually in



Photograph by the American Press Association  
HON. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

(Hearing reports on the day after election)

Congressional districts, with two chosen at large by the entire State. This would do away with the undue importance of the large States under our present method. Choosing the electors on the general State ticket was not the original custom, and is not prescribed in the Constitution. That document empowers the state legislatures to prescribe the method of choosing or appointing the presidential electors.

*Progressive-  
Republicans  
for Senate*

The new Senate (after the 4th of next March) will remain Democratic, by a majority of ten instead of the present majority of sixteen. This would have been reduced to six but for somewhat personal issues in the two small States of Delaware and Rhode Island. These two States were carried by Hughes, but Senators du Pont and Lippitt were defeated by Democratic opponents. Our table (below) gives the list of victors in the thirty-two States that chose Senators. It seems to us that a very definite Progressive-Republican trend was indicated. Thus California and Washington, giving their electors to Wilson, chose Hiram Johnson and Miles Poindexter as Republican Senators by thumping majorities. Minnesota, choosing Hughes electors by the narrow margin of less than 400 votes, gave Frank Kellogg about 68,000

over his Democratic opponent. Ohio, which reelected the Democratic Senator, Pomerene, gave him only a quarter of Wilson's plurality. Only the great Ohio swing to Wilson defeated Myron Herrick for the Senate. Two Republican Senators were elected in Indiana, both of them running better than Hughes. In Maryland, where Wilson was victorious by more than 20,000, the Republicans elected the Senator. In Nevada, the Republican candidate was defeated by a very close margin, running far ahead of Hughes. New Jersey elects a progressive Republican, Mr. Frelinghuysen, to the Senate by a plurality vastly larger than the very ample plurality given to Hughes.

*A  
Consistent  
Trend*

In New York, where Hughes had 110,000 plurality, the Republican Senator-elect, Calder,

#### UNITED STATES SENATORS ELECTED NOVEMBER 7

Arizona—Henry F. Ashurst, D.\*  
Arkansas—W. F. Kirby, D.  
California—Hiram Johnson, R.  
Connecticut—George P. McLean, R.\*  
Delaware—Josiah O. Wolcott, D.  
Florida—Park Trammell, D.  
Indiana—  
    } Harry S. New, R.  
    } James E. Watson, R.  
Maryland—Joseph Irwin France, R.  
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge, R.\*  
Michigan—Charles E. Townsend, R.\*  
Minnesota—Frank B. Kellogg, R.  
Mississippi—John Sharp Williams, D.\*  
Missouri—James A. Reed, D.\*  
Montana—Henry L. Myers, D.\*  
Nebraska—Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.\*  
Nevada—Key Pittman, D.\*  
New Jersey—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, R.  
New Mexico—Andrieus A. Jones, D.  
New York—William M. Calder, R.  
North Dakota—Porter J. McCumber, R.\*  
Ohio—Atlee Pomerene, D.\*  
Pennsylvania—Philander C. Knox, R.  
Rhode Island—Peter Goelet Gerry, D.  
Tennessee—Kenneth D. McKellar, D.  
Texas—Charles A. Culberson, D.\*  
Utah—William H. King, D.  
Vermont—Carroll S. Page, R.\*  
Virginia—Claude A. Swanson, D.\*  
Washington—Miles Poindexter, R.\*  
West Virginia—Howard Sutherland, R.  
Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette, R.\*  
Wyoming—John B. Kendrick, D.

\*Reelected.

Republican Senators succeed Democrats in California, Indiana (2), Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia.

Democratic Senators succeed Republicans in Delaware, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming.

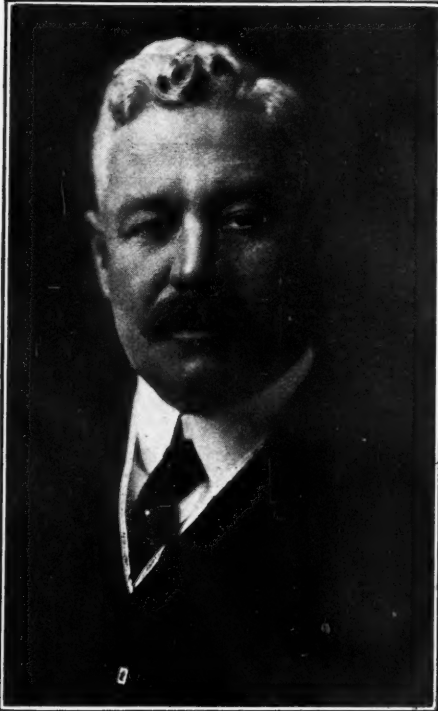
#### GOVERNORS OF STATES ELECTED NOVEMBER 7

Arizona—Thomas E. Campbell, R.  
Arkansas—Charles H. Brough, D.  
Colorado—Julius C. Gunter, D.  
Connecticut—Marcus H. Holcomb, R.\*  
Delaware—John G. Townsend, R.  
Florida—Sidney J. Catts, Proh. (D).  
Georgia—Hugh M. Dorsey, D.  
Idaho—Moses Alexander, D.\*  
Illinois—Frank O. Lowden, R.  
Indiana—James P. Goodrich, R.  
Iowa—W. L. Harding, R.  
Kansas—Arthur Capper, R.\*  
Massachusetts—Samuel W. McCall, R.\*  
Michigan—Albert E. Sleeper, R.  
Minnesota—J. A. A. Burnquist, R.\*  
Missouri—Frederick D. Gardner, D.  
Montana—Samuel V. Stewart, D.\*  
Nebraska—Keith Neville, D.  
New Hampshire—Henry W. Keyes, R.  
New Jersey—Walter E. Edge, R.  
New Mexico—H. O. Bursum, R.  
New York—Charles S. Whitman, R.\*  
North Carolina—Thomas W. Bickett, D.  
North Dakota—Lynn C. Frazier, R.  
Ohio—James M. Cox, D.  
Rhode Island—R. Livingston Beeckman, R.\*  
South Carolina—Richard I. Manning, D.\*  
South Dakota—Peter Norbeck, R.  
Tennessee—Thomas C. Rye, D.\*  
Texas—James E. Ferguson, D.\*  
Utah—Simon Bamberger, D.  
Vermont—Horace F. Graham, R.  
Washington—Ernest Lister, D.\*  
West Virginia—John J. Cornwell, D.  
Wisconsin—Emanuel L. Philipp, R.\*

\*Reelected.

Republican Governors succeed Democrats in Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, and New Mexico.

Democratic Governors succeed Republicans in Colorado, Ohio, Utah, and West Virginia.



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HON. JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN, OF NEW JERSEY  
(Elected to the United States Senate, defeating Mr. Martine, the present Democratic Senator)

had 193,000 over Mr. McCombs. In North Dakota, where Wilson prevailed over Hughes, the Republican Senator, McCumber, was reelected by a heavy majority. Very striking is the result in Wisconsin, where the Hughes plurality over Wilson was 26,000. The famous progressive Republican Senator, La Follette, had a vote which seems to have amounted to two-thirds of the total poll, and which may some day be counted. His plurality probably exceeds 150,000. Pennsylvania gave a plurality of 185,000 for Hughes over Wilson, while giving to Philander C. Knox for the Senate a plurality over his opponent only less than the approximately 300,000 that Hiram Johnson received in California. Philander Knox and Frank Kellogg—while not as radical as Miles Poindexter, Robert La Follette, or Hiram Johnson—belong to the progressive rather than the "standpat" wing of the Republican party. Thus a review of the Senatorial and Congressional campaign leads us to the opinion that the voters on November 7 showed a marked swing of the pendulum in the direction of progressive Republicanism.

*Votes  
for  
Governors*

In thirty-five States last month Governors were elected. Our table gives a list of the victors—about half of whom are assigned to each party. Results were in doubt in Arizona and New Mexico. If the popular vote is considered, the election of Governors, like that of Congressmen and United States Senators, shows a decided Republican trend. Thus while former Governor Cox, of Ohio, has defeated Governor Willis, it is by a very small plurality compared with Wilson's (more than six times as large) over Hughes. Governor Whitman was reelected in New York, over Judge Seabury, by a plurality approximating that for Hughes. Governor McCall, in Massachusetts, led the ticket. Mr. Lowden's victory over Governor Dunne, in Illinois, was overwhelming. Those studying election figures should remember that in Illinois the women vote for President, but not for State officers. Governor Capper (Republican), in Kansas, was victorious by 100,000 plurality, while Hughes lost the State to Wilson by 38,000. In Minnesota, where the Presidential vote hung critically in the balance awaiting the official count, the Republican Governor was decisively reelected. In Indiana, Mr. Goodrich was elected Governor with a plurality considerably better than that given to the Presidential ticket. These items are enough to show that the normal trend on election day was emphatically Republican.

*Machinery  
Versus  
Sentiment*

In the Presidential contest, the country was so evenly divided that no clear verdict was given to either side. But the election, considered in all its phases and aspects, was not a victory for the Democratic party, but on the contrary one for the Republicans; and it was especially emphatic wherever candidates were entirely satisfactory to the Progressives. It is needless at this point to moralize upon the things that happened in June at Chicago, when the Progressive and Republican conventions met simultaneously. The machinery of the Republican party in 1912, and again in 1916, was controlled by men who represented a minority of the effective vote upon which it is necessary to rely for victory at the polls. If there are those who would still dispute the claim that Mr. Roosevelt was "manipulated" out of a nomination in 1912, it is hard to believe that there will be any impartial historian of politics who will deny that he was "negotiated" out of one



in 1916. But this is a mere observation in passing, and is not offered in the spirit of challenge or argument.

*Cheerful  
Acceptance  
of Results*

In view of the extreme closeness of the Presidential choice, as turning upon the vote of less than one-half of one per cent. of the total vote in the State of California, the country is to be congratulated upon the spirit in which the result has been accepted. Our election methods can be improved in several respects, but they are more accurate and more honest than they have ever been before. Mr. Wilson is facing many difficult problems, with the country's earnest wish for his wise guidance and full measure of success. He will find in his second term that he will not be able to rule the United States, as heretofore, through his power of unquestioned leadership, with submissive party majorities in the two houses. He will have to modify his methods, and henceforth be less a European Prime Minister and more an American President. This would be a favorable time for action of some kind upon the recurring question of second terms. Once in the White House, every President begins to work for a second term, no matter what he might have thought on that question previous to his own elevation. There are few thoughtful men in any party who fail to see the harm of what is known as "second-term politics." The politicians in both great parties are already looking about for their candidates of 1920. The Republicans will have to take a "progressive"; and so, of course,



A GRAIN OF COMFORT  
[The new House will be Republican]  
From the News (Dallas)

Dec.—2



WHO WILL PICK IT UP?

From the Evening News (Newark, N. J.)

will the Democrats. The experience of Mr. Hughes now renders it improbable that the Democrats will nominate Justice Brandeis. Secretary Lane, unfortunately, was born in Canada. Mr. Bryan will perchance seek the Democratic nomination, on a platform advocating nation-wide prohibition and woman suffrage.

*Our  
Foreign  
Problems*

Meanwhile, however, the President has on hand his ever-accumulating burden of diplomatic problems. The load grows heavier because so few matters are settled promptly at the initial moment. Everything is subjected to a process of argument and delay, with a tendency to have disputes become acrid, and to have misunderstandings grow into controversies. It was stated some two weeks after election day that President Wilson had turned aside from all other business to devote himself to our foreign problems. During the campaign months these for the most part had been in abeyance. German-Americans have been somewhat conciliated by our Government's attitude on the subject of commercial submarines, and by the good treatment of the *U-53* when that engine of destruction entered an American port in October. As for the Allies, we were allowing them to do everything that they pleased by way of interference with our rights on the sea, our verbal protests evidently be-





## SATISFACTORY

UNCLE SAM: "Oh, I see. John Bull was right after all."

From the *Star* (Montreal)

[This Canadian cartoon shows that our British neighbors regard the "black-list" policy as acceptable to Uncle Sam.]

ing for home consumption. Mr. Wilson's election will be deemed a verdict for the British Orders in Council. Now that the election is over, however, we shall have to do something about Mexico; and we shall doubtless resume our habit of sending occasional legal briefs to the belligerents, labeling them diplomatic notes. It is the clear impression in Great Britain and France that we have quite fully acquiesced in their "blacklist" policy, and that we do not intend to protect our mails.

## Some Domestic Issues

Domestic problems, however, will obtrude. With the assembling of Congress on December 4, the President must prepare and deliver his annual message; and he is pledged to give the first place to his program of compensation to the railroads for the heavy exactions of his trainmen's eight-hour law. He is committed to a plan of legislation that would prevent railroad strikes; to the bill enlarging the Interstate Commerce Commission; and to consideration of increased freight rates. We are discussing these questions at greater length, from the economic standpoint, in subsequent paragraphs. From the political standpoint, it would seem likely that the arbitrary tone that the labor unions have assumed is reacting somewhat to the advan-

tage of the down-trodden investors in railroad securities. The American Federation of Labor has decided to join hands with the railroad brotherhoods, in a fight for something that the public does not as yet entirely understand. The eight-hour day is one thing, and very desirable in itself. The attempt to use the lawmaking power to force private employers to pay wages at arbitrary rates is a different thing, and not to be desired. On the other hand, transportation strikes and the stoppage of railroad business are intolerable nuisances, that the public must protect itself against at any hazard.

## Defense Questions Unsettled

Congress will have to face enormous appropriation bills, and there will be some plain debating of army and navy questions. We shall find ourselves paying unheard-of sums of money for an army that cannot be recruited to its nominal strength because our volunteer system of enlistment is obsolete. The National Guard expansion of the Hay law is a failure, because the arbitrary calling out of the entire force for no reason ever explained, to spend long months somewhere near the Mexican border, exhibited to every sensible young man the great imprudence of joining National Guard organizations that could be used in such fashion. A number of very small countries have better and stronger armies than we, while we are paying out for our army more than all of the effective small countries in the world put together, perhaps, are ordinarily expending on their military defenses. These questions will become acute in Congress this winter. Furthermore, it is



THE SHEPHERD'S DIVERSIONS  
From the *World* (New York)

expected that every phase of our recent dealing with the Mexican problem and with so-called "border defense" will be subjected to severe inquiry and drastic discussion.

*The United States and Mexico* As these pages were written, on November 20, the conferences of the Mexican American Joint Commission were believed to be approaching an end. For eleven weeks, six men had labored incessantly to invent a plan for effective border patrol and to solve some of Mexico's most pressing economic problems. Secretary Lane—speaking also for his colleagues, Judge Gray and Dr. Mott—was hopeful for the complete success of the conferences; and it was understood that two of the three Mexican members, Mr. Bonillas and Mr. Pani, were in general accord with the American representatives. The dominant personality among the Mexicans, however—Luis Cabrera, Minister of Justice in the Carranza cabinet—was reported to be out of sympathy with the Americans upon all questions and at all times. Meanwhile, the ability of Venustiano Carranza to restore peace and order in Mexico appears to be more doubtful now than at any time since he was recognized by the United States and the Latin-American republics, more than a year ago, as leader of the dominant faction. The bandit Villa, with one good leg and perhaps 2000 followers, seems able to do about as he pleases in the great state of Chihuahua, while Carranza's military chieftains never cease their planning to "round him up"—*mañana!* It was freely asserted last month



"DON'T BLOW OUT THE GAS"  
From the *Times* (New York)

that Villa is planning an attack upon the line of General Pershing's American troops. In the south, also, several states are beyond the control of Carranza. Near Mexico City, Zapata has always been a thorn in the flesh; and within recent weeks Felix Diaz and his "Legalista" followers have become not only active but widely successful. The return of 6000 troops of the National Guard, ordered on November 15, gave rise to reports that it was the beginning of a general withdrawal of the militia from the border and of the Pershing expedition from Mexico—although less than a month earlier President Wilson had declared that the emergency which led to the call of the National Guard, on June 18, still existed. The cartoons on this page, taken from the two papers in New York that are the chief supporters of the Administration's policy, appeared on November 19 (*Times*) and November 20 (*World*). It was evident that a new move in the Mexican game was about to be attempted at Washington, and that Carranza was to be told how his quondam friends really felt about him. Mr. Cabrera's position rested on false assumptions. He was talking for a government that could give no guarantees. It was time for us to find our own policy and support it.



WHY SO CHESTY?  
From the *World* (New York)

*Panama and  
Freight  
Rates*

The influence of the Panama Canal on transcontinental freight rates has been illustrated during the past year in a striking way. There has long been a rate "war," antedating by many years the opening of the Canal to traffic, between Pacific coast cities and the so-called inter-mountain or interior points, represented by Spokane, Washington. The situation prior to the opening of the Canal was this: Because of water competition freight rates from Eastern points to the coast cities of San Francisco and Seattle were lower than to the interior cities, each of which had to pay—in addition to the comparatively low rates to the coast based on water competition—the local rate from the coast to the interior point. After a ten-years' fight the Interstate Commerce Commission abolished this back-haul charge on freight originating at Missouri River points; and on that originating farther east the charge was cut down. After the Canal was opened and the railroads began to lose a large share of their transcontinental business they themselves applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to lower their rates on certain commodities to coast points. Their petition was granted, but at the same time minor benefits were granted to the interior cities. The slides which closed the Canal in September, 1915, suspended water competition for about seven months; and by the time the Canal was reopened for traffic, the American ships that had carried freight from Atlantic to Pacific ports were all engaged in carrying munitions to Europe, and water competition no longer existed. Spokane now asked to have the low rates to the coast abolished and the commission acceded to her plea, although even the railroads themselves opposed it and it was known that water competition must soon be restored. The coast ports, however, have asked for a rehearing, and if they should charter steamships for the Canal trade on their own account the freighters that were formerly in the trade might be induced to return and inaugurate a new era of low water freights.

*General  
Goethals'  
Report*

In his final report as builder of the Canal and Governor of the Canal Zone, General Goethals replies to statements regarding the slides, that have been circulated recently from English sources. It has been alleged, for instance, that the entire length of the Gailard Cut is affected, whereas less than one

mile of a total length of 8.75 miles has been found unstable. There is just as little truth in the story that the bottom of the canal through this section is a bog. Every foot of the channel was excavated through rock, all of which had to be drilled and blasted. General Goethals is convinced that these slides will at last be overcome for all time. The revenues of the Canal, according to his report, are not on a wholly satisfactory basis at the present time. In fact the Canal is now losing between 30 and 40 per cent., although he estimates that by basing tolls on earning capacity of vessels, instead of net registered tonnage, a dividend on the investment could be earned. Freight carried on the decks of ships is not included in net registered tonnage, but only what is carried in the holds. Consequently American vessels in the coastwise trade are now taxed higher proportionately on their cargoes than English ships.

*Government  
Oil  
Reserves*

The Oil Leasing bill which passed the House in January last was favorably reported by the Public Lands Committee of the Senate, and will be considered at the coming session of Congress. This measure recognizes the interests of certain claimants of oil lands in Southern California which were located under the mining laws, years ago, and which the Navy Department now wishes to have withheld from patent, in order that a supply of fuel oil for the new warships may be assured. The purpose of the bill is to do justice to those claimants who honestly entered upon the lands under the Federal laws, and have expended money in development. The Government has already made two naval reserves of oil lands, which are not affected by this bill; and it owns 3,000,000 acres from which additional reserves may be created for a naval fuel supply. In the article on "Our New Navy," which Miss Laut contributed to our November number, allusion was made to the issue raised in California over these naval reserves of oil lands. The Oil Industry Association of California, represented at Washington by ex-Gov. James E. Gillett, maintains that the Government still has ample petroleum resources, without confiscating properties already developed in good faith. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department holds that the reserved lands are essential if the Government's ship-building policy is to be carried out, but

that every justifiable claim should be compensated. He insists, however, that no more oil shall be removed from the lands in question. Meanwhile, Secretary Lane, himself a Californian, may be trusted to see that the oil interests of the Golden State are fairly dealt with. Miss Laut's tone in her article last month was inspired by zeal for the navy and protection of national interests that concern California pre-eminently. We have formed no advance judgment upon the merits of particular oil-land controversies, and are confident that justice will be done to private interests while the larger interests of the public are also conserved.

*Our  
Foreign Trade  
Doubles*

The foreign trade department of the National City Bank of New York City, which, under Mr. Vanderlip's direction has shown great distinction in statistical work, has recently published a remarkable analysis of our foreign trade operations since the war began. Its estimate of the aggregate business we shall do in foreign trade during 1916 is \$8,000,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. over 1915 and an increase of 100 per cent. over 1914. It is noticeable in the bank's analysis that these tremendous figures are a result very largely of abnormal prices for articles and commodities exported, rather than the simple result of greatly increased quantities of exports and imports. Thus, as late as November, 1915, the value of wheat exports was being calculated on the basis of \$1.12 per bushel, while a year later the export price was \$2 per bushel. So that in some commodities an actual decrease in the quantity of exports or imports still left a large number of dollars in the turn-over of the foreign trade.

*Our Gold Stock  
Doubles That  
of 1904*

The enormous trade balance in our favor resulting from excess of exports over imports in this unprecedented volume of foreign trade has been partly settled by the shipment of gold to us from Europe. We have now more gold in the United States than ever before in history, 40 per cent. more than two years ago and 100 per cent. more than twelve years ago. The exact quantity on October 1, 1916, was \$2,636,009,564. Of this, we have gained, since the war began, \$748,738,904.

*Prices  
Continue to  
Soar*

Almost every necessity of life except railway charges have continued their upward flight in price. Foodstuffs have increased nearly 100

per cent. since the beginning of the European War. Flour has sold as high as \$12 a barrel, nearly double the normal figure. Coal in New York reached, in the first week in November, a price of \$15 per ton, much more than double the average price of the last five years. This phenomenon was due primarily to a temporary famine in the coal supply resulting from a serious car shortage which the railroads are striving to correct. Later in November the ton price of coal had dropped back to between eight and ten dollars. Potatoes by the bushel cost the unprecedented sum of \$2.40. Turning to the basic commodities, price advances have been quite as serious and are continuing to grow. Iron and steel, already at the highest prices since Civil War days, are still rising; the mills have recently announced an increase in the price of steel rails of \$5 per ton. Copper, as a result of new wholesale orders from Europe, was sold in November at 32 cents a pound, comparing with less than 12 cents before the great war. By the middle of last month cotton prices had become firmly entrenched at above 20 cents a pound, as compared with about 6 cents in the autumn of 1914.

*Famine Prices  
for Paper*

The Federal Trade Commission has completed its investigation into the present abnormal prices for paper and its cost of manufacture. No industry is more seriously threatened by the extravagant rise in the prices of raw materials than the printing and publishing busi-



WAR PROSPERITY

(While the capitalist and the munition-worker are flourishing, the high cost of living makes the salaried man a victim of our false prosperity)  
From the *Herald* (New York)



nesses. Periodicals other than newspapers, for instance, must suddenly pay, in 1917, from 75 to 100 per cent. more for their raw material—paper—than in any year for the last decade. The Trade Commission report in its remarks on the mill costs of paper manufacture made the striking statement that during the first half of 1916, when the prices of paper to the consumer were soaring, the cost of producing the paper was actually less than it had been at any time during the preceding three years. This remarkable finding in the face of claims by the manufacturers that the prices of their raw materials had risen extravagantly, is explained simply and finally by the following facts: The ingredients for which the mill had to pay higher prices made up only a small percentage of the aggregate cost factors; and that disadvantage was more than swept away by the great cost reductions resulting from operating the mills twenty-four hours a day six days in the week, with every pound of paper

sold without effort or expense to clamoring buyers. In spite of this fortunate situation of the paper makers, buyers of news-print not protected by contract arrangements have had to pay as high as six and even seven cents a pound for paper that would have cost them under like conditions in 1914 less than three cents. The Trade Commission finds that the 1916 mill cost of producing this news-print paper is about 1.65 cents.

#### *Our New Shipbuilding Achievements*

Nothing in the present seething industrial activity of America is more striking than the sudden expansion of the business of shipbuilding. Just how fast and far we have gone in hurrying the construction of cargo carriers to take the place of those destroyed in war, interned in neutral ports or sealed up in German harbors, is shown in a recent report of the Department of Commerce. To-day the Delaware River shipyards have tonnage under construction exceeding any shipping district in Great Britain, which is equivalent to saying, of course, in the world. Ninety vessels are building in this one center, aggregating 419,213 tons. The Delaware River's nearest competitor is the great British shipbuilding district of Newcastle, with 401,926 tons. Altogether in the United States there are now building 417 vessels of 1,545,270 tons—almost equal to the total for Great Britain.

#### *Railroads to Contest the Adamson Act*

On November 15 it was announced that the railroads would appeal to the courts to obtain a decision on the constitutionality of the so-called Adamson Eight-Hour Law, and, if the measure is found to be constitutional, to obtain some ruling that would afford a sufficiently clear interpretation of the meaning of the law to enable them to put it into practice. The managers of the roads were hesitating whether to institute a great number of suits,—no less than 5,000 were mentioned as possible,—or to bring up some more concentrated test cases. The four railroad brotherhoods at once threatened reprisal if such a legal attack were made on this legislation which was forced through Congress with so little consideration on the eve of the Presidential election. The opinion of most fairminded observers is that it was an entirely proper thing, and useful to all parties interested, to have a final decision as to the legal status of the Adamson measure. But the brotherhoods were inclined to look on the move as an attack on a point of vantage that they had won, and openly



Photograph by American Press Association

#### A NEWSPAPER PRINTED ON A SHINGLE

(This reduced facsimile shows a newspaper, the entire edition of which was printed on shingles, last month, at a town in the State of Washington. It is one of the curiosities of a paper famine that reminds us of conditions in the South in 1863)



threatened a strike by January 1 next if the plans of the railroads were carried out. The brotherhoods announced that they would take no part in defending the legislation in court, but would leave that to the Government's law officers.

*The Newlands  
Railroad  
Commission*

On November 20 the Newlands Joint Congressional Committee began in Washington its investigation into the Federal laws regulating railroads and other interstate public service corporations and into the feasibility of Government ownership of railways. The future findings of this commission are regarded as the basis on which President Wilson will recommend changes in such laws covering Federal regulation as seem to be antiquated or inadequate. While the field of research before the committee is so large that no important results can be hoped for in the coming short session of Congress, the investigation is regarded as highly important as affecting the attitude of the President toward new railroad legislation during his second term of four years. Senator Newlands has divided the inquiry into two main heads: Government regulation, and speculation as to Government ownership. The Senator is on record as believing in regulation as opposed to ownership. Under the first head the commission will try to find whether the Interstate Commerce Commission is overloaded with work, and whether its activities should not be confined to questions of discriminations, rebates and rates. The matter of in-



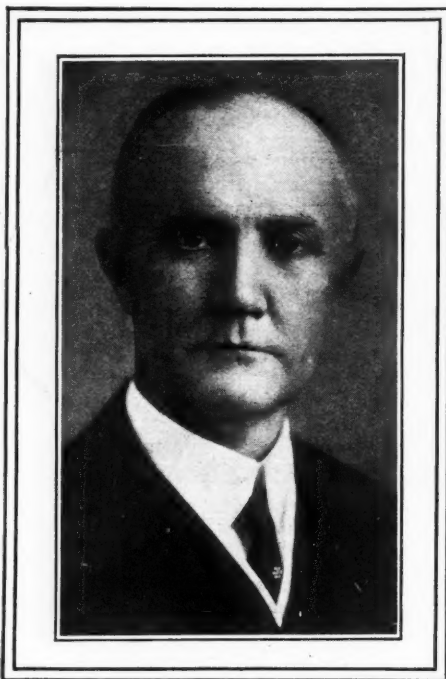
WHERE WILL IT END?  
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

creasing the membership will be considered, and methods of getting more prompt action in such situations as was created by the application of the railroads for higher rates. The commission will go straight into the question whether the carriers are obtaining rates which maintain their credit at a point enabling them to give a proper service to the public; and it will report on the wisdom of the present dual regulation of rates and other matters by the States and the Federal Government. The last point is a sore one for the railroads. They are unanimous in their desire to be freed as much as possible from the restricting and often conflicting laws of forty-eight regulators, and much prefer to take their chances under central regulation at Washington.



DRAGGING IT INTO COURT  
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)

As to the feasibility of Government ownership, the commission will inquire into the efficiency and economy of the present State-owned roads of other countries, and whether such a change is compatible with our American system of government. It will report its ideas as to a practical program for effecting Government ownership by purchase or condemnation of the properties. It is much to be hoped that in this field of Senator Newlands' research his committee will face squarely the present situation as to our efficiency in Government expenditures. The railroads of the United States are estimated to be worth between twenty and twenty-five billion dollars. Their turn-over of business



© Harris &amp; Ewing.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL THOMAS W. GREGORY  
 (Who will direct the legal defense of the Adamson  
 Eight-hour Law before the federal courts)

is many times greater than the turn-over of the present business handled by our Government. As capable authorities as Senator Burton and Senator Aldrich have estimated that at least one-third of the money expended by our nation through the Government is now wasted. With the railroads suddenly taken over, even 10 per cent. of this rate of waste would be financially disastrous. In the mind of the average cool-headed business man this simple consideration is the most important of all in answering the question whether we shall or shall not leave the railroads to private ownership. Senator Newlands' opening address on November 20 was remarkable for its breadth, impartiality, and poise. Judge Adamson, author of the "eight-hour law," is vice-chairman of the Commission. Facts and opinions are invited from all directions.

*Cuba Now  
 Stable and  
 Prosperous*

There were many phases of the Presidential election in Cuba, on November 1, that bore close resemblance to our own contest. Four years ago President Menocal (Conservative) had been elected, chiefly by reason of a split in the Liberal Party. There had this year been

strenuous efforts made to unite the factions; and Dr. Alfredo Zayas, as Presidential candidate, was actively supported by ex-President Gomez, the dominating personality in the Liberal Party. The election was close, and for some days it appeared that Zayas had been elected. On November 5, however, it was announced that the reelection of President Menocal was assured. There is a general inclination to congratulate Cuba upon the result, for during the Menocal administration there has been little strife and much progress. Essentially an agricultural country, Cuba is at present enjoying general prosperity through the high price of sugar—which has tended to revive interest in agriculture and has also had a favorable influence on general business conditions. Foreign trade increased nearly 40 per cent. during 1915, with total imports and exports of \$410,000. Exports of sugar alone amount to \$200,000,000 a year. Not only has the Cuban farmer increased his cane crop, but he receives at least one cent more per pound for raw sugar than he did a year ago. The national treasury also has benefited from "war prosperity." Economic, social, and political conditions will continue to improve; and the end of President Menocal's second term should see the republic on a sound and permanent basis.



Photograph by Press Illustrating Service

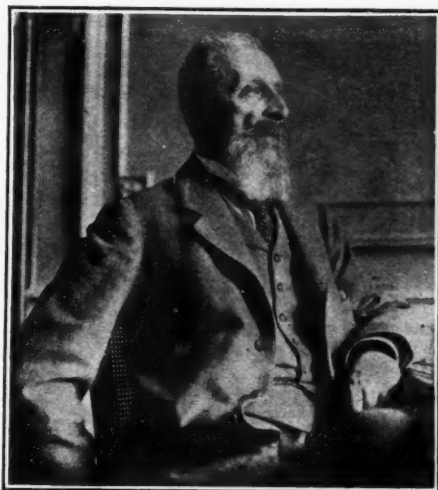
MARIO G. MENOCAL, RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT  
 OF CUBA

The War  
in  
November

Our readers will find in the pages contributed by Mr. Simonds a review of the larger current facts and conditions in the great European War that for lucidity and interest is beyond praise and for value is beyond comparison. The movements in Rumania, the loss of Monastir by the Bulgarians, the situation on the West front, the steady growth of the British army in adequacy, the significance of the announced creation of a new Kingdom of Poland—all these things are set forth by Mr. Simonds in fresh chapters written at the very moment of our going to press. We are made to see that Germany's first purpose in endeavoring to crush Rumania, the newest member of the great Allied group, is to give an object-lesson that will have a bearing upon peace. That the two Central Empires are exceedingly anxious to bring the war to an end is evident in many ways. The foremost statesmen in Germany, Austria, and Hungary are making statements intended to influence the outer world.

German  
Efforts

Germany is relaxing no effort, because she wishes to prove her claim to an advantageous peace. She is turning Russian Poland into an independent kingdom, partly because she wishes to secure the enlistment of a large Polish army. She is impressing and deporting Belgian labor on a considerable scale, because she is determined to produce absolute economic efficiency within her jurisdiction. She must operate mines, maintain full agricultural production, and keep all kinds of industries alive while the war takes an ever-



Photograph by American Press Association

COUNT APPONYI, HUNGARIAN STATESMAN

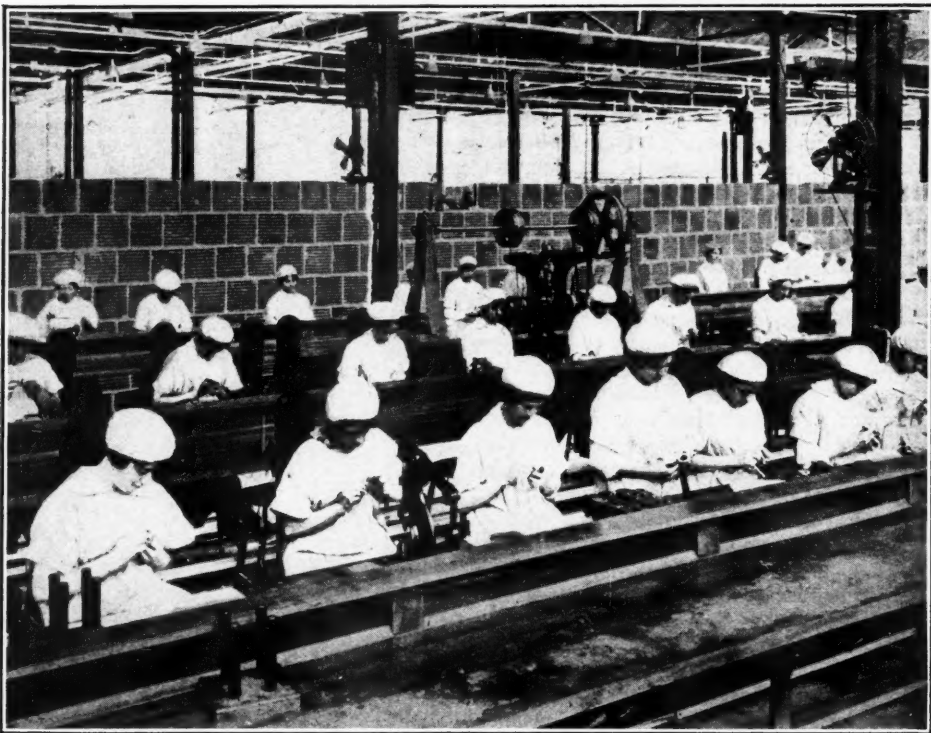
(Whose hopes lead him to think that Germany and England may find early basis for peace negotiations)

increasing toll of her sons. Thus she must find one way or another to utilize the services of Poles and Belgians, regardless of once-recognized rules applying to the treatment of civilians in occupied territory. Inquiries from our State Department at Washington regarding the complaints of Belgium over the violent removal of thousands of men for labor in Germany, indicate quite a novel change of attitude toward the European situation on the part of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. It is not supposed, however, that the inquiries are made with a view to any practical forms of protest. Germany is endeavoring by all conceivable means to prove to England and France that they can not afford to make the expenditures of money, resources, and time that will be needful in order to impose their own terms upon a conquered, crushed, and submissive Germany.



ENGLAND, AS THE NEW PUPIL, LEARNING GERMANY'S LESSON IN NATIONAL ECONOMY  
From the Star (St. Louis)

Thus, as the third Christmas season of the great war approaches, there is little prospect of peace. The war will be waged as actively through the winter as weather conditions may permit, and it will probably assume terrific dimensions with the great climax of Allied offensive that may be expected next summer. The best informed see little hope of peace before 1918. The abnormal conditions produced by the war begin to affect every neutral nation in countless ways. The most obvious of these are the economic disturbances, already described in these pages,



Photograph by American Press Association

YOUNG CANADIAN WOMEN AT WORK IN A MUNITION FACTORY, ASSEMBLING FUSES

producing something like famine prices in food, fuel, and various articles of common use. A policy which has sent surplus American supplies to Europe, and has diverted our labor to the making of war goods, has brought distress upon millions of our own people. It is not strange that disturbances in the relations of labor and capital should be seen on every hand. In Europe, the inevitable hardships of existence are being met in such a way as to increase personal and social efficiency. The so-called "prosperity" of America, due to inflated war prices and speculation, has not thus far produced those virtues that self-denial and enforced thrift are awakening in England, France, Germany, and other European lands.

*Greater  
Britain*

Perhaps the most important single item of news from Greater Britain is that of the decision of the Australian people, in their popular vote on compulsory military service. The referendum was held on October 28, women voting as well as men. It had been necessary to recruit about 32,500 men for the month of September, in order to meet the "wastage"

of war and keep up Australia's full quota of 440,000 troops. Failure to secure the required enlistments led Premier Hughes to demand conscription. It was confidently expected that this measure would be upheld. But 1,080,000 voters were against it, while only 1,007,000 were for it. The financial burden of the war rests heavily upon the Australians, but they feel that they must pay the reckoning if they are to look to the continued protection of the British Navy. It would hardly be possible to introduce conscription in Canada, because of the relatively slight enthusiasm of the French-Canadians for the war. Canada as a whole, however, is showing great fortitude and generosity in her war support, although new volunteer soldiers have been hard to find in recent months. Canadian enlistments have totaled 370,000, and a quarter-million Canadians have been engaged at the front. Their losses have been great and deplorable. Premier Borden, speaking in New York on November 20, was as firm for the fight to a finish as Mr. Lloyd George himself could have been. South African loyalty is shown in our article (see page 633) on Premier Botha.



# RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE WAR

(From October 21 to November 20, 1916)

## The Last Part of October

October 21.—The Premier of Austria, Count Karl Stuergh, is assassinated at Vienna by Fredrich Adler, a radical Socialist editor and secretary of the Social Democratic party.

The Bulgar-Turco-German army operating on a 45-mile front in the Dobrudja district, under Von Mackensen, resumes its successful attack upon the Russians and Rumanians.

In the Thiepval area of the Somme battle, the British advance from 300 to 500 yards on a front of nearly three miles.

October 23.—Constanza, Rumania's chief port and railroad terminal on the Black Sea, is captured by the Bulgar-Turco-German army.

Premier Borden of Canada appeals for additional efforts to promote volunteering for overseas service, which has decreased greatly during the past four months; the Dominion has enlisted 370,000 since the war began, 250,000 of whom have actually gone to the front.

The extent of aeroplane activity is indicated by statements in official reports, which show that twenty British, French, and German machines were "brought down" in a single day on the western front alone.

October 24.—By a sudden blow at Verdun, the French penetrate the German lines to a depth of two miles, winning back the fort and village of Douaumont, the Thiaumont field work, Haudromont Quarries, and Caillette Wood.

October 25.—Cernavoda, at the head of the Rumanian bridge across the Danube, is occupied by the army under Field Marshal von Mackensen; the Rumanians destroy the great ten-mile bridge across the river and adjoining swamps.

On the Transylvanian front, General von Falkenhayn recaptures Vulcan Pass.

The left wing of the Allied armies in Macedonia joins with the right wing of the Italian army in Albania, completing a line from the Adriatic to the Egean Sea.

October 25.—The German Admiralty announces that during September 141 hostile merchant ships were sunk by mines or submarines, or captured; 39 neutral merchant ships were also sunk for carrying contraband.

German torpedo-boats make a night attack on the British cross-Channel transport service; the British admit the loss of two destroyers, an empty transport, and six "drift net" boats.

October 27.—In Austria, Dr. Ernest von Koerber (Minister of Finance) becomes Prime Minister, succeeding Count Stuergh, assassinated.

October 28.—The American steamship *Lanao*, carrying contraband of war, is sunk by a German submarine off the Portuguese coast.

The British merchant steamer *Marina* is sunk by a submarine off the Irish coast; six Americans are among those lost, and, as the survivors affirm that the vessel was torpedoed without warning, the submarine issue between the United States and Germany once more emerges.

The men and women of Australia vote upon

the question of compulsory military service (voluntary enlistments having fallen below the desired level), and reject the proposal by 1,080,000 to 1,007,000 votes.

Captain Boelke, the German aviator, said to be the most successful of the war has produced, is killed in an air collision; he had brought down 40 enemy aeroplanes.

The German Reichstag passes the bill for a new war credit of \$2,856,000,000, with only Radical Socialist votes in opposition.

A German newspaper, quoting official statistics, declares that (since the war began and up to October 12) 1253 enemy ships have been sunk, besides 200 neutral vessels carrying contraband.

October 29.—Allied reports declare that Rumania has checked the Austro-German advance through the Transylvanian Alps, particularly near the Red Tower and Vulcan Passes.

October 31.—The German war-submarine *U-53*—which destroyed five ships off the American coast on October 8—returns safely to a German port.

A report of British casualties in October places the total at 4331 officers and 102,702 men.

## The First Week of November

November 1.—The German merchant-submarine *Deutschland* arrives at New London, Conn. (completing her second trip from Germany), laden with dyestuffs and drugs, besides a consignment of precious stones, stocks, and bonds.

A new Italian offensive on the Carso Plateau, from Goritz to the Adriatic Sea, breaks the Austrian line at several points and results in the capture of nearly 5000 prisoners.

It is learned that the German cruiser *Karlsruhe* blew up on November 4, 1914, off the north-eastern coast of South America, cause of explosion unknown.

November 2.—The Germans at Verdun evacuate Fort Vaux, the French thus regaining the second of the two permanent fortifications lost in the great German attack of April-June.

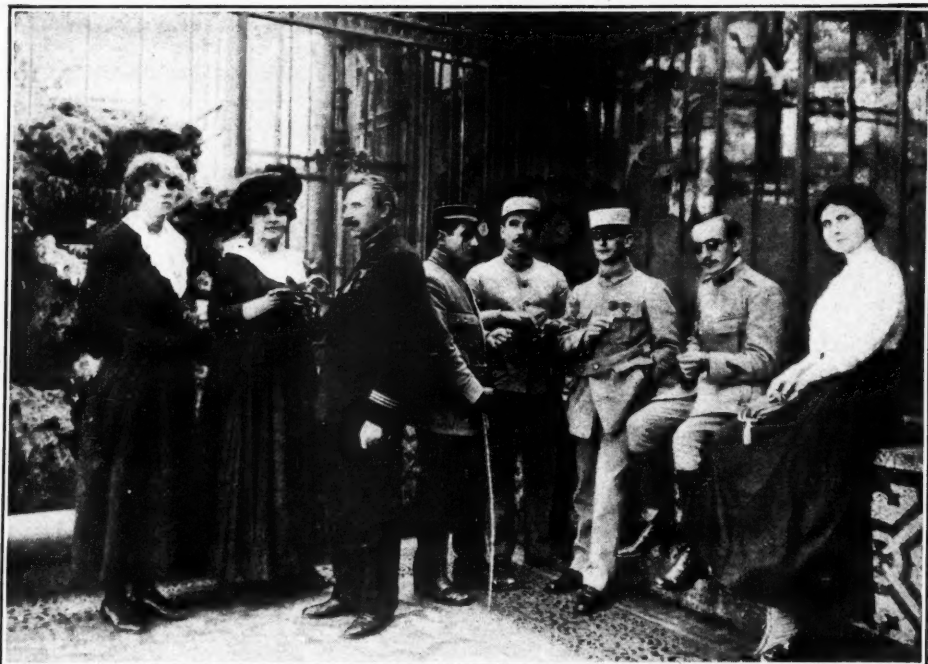
It is announced that Lieut.-Gen. Vladimir Sakbarov will command the Russo-Rumanian troops in the Dobrudja; the French General Bertholet will act as adviser to the Rumanian army defending the Transylvanian passes.

Greek revolutionists, followers of Venizélos, occupy Katerina (southwest of Salonica) after a short fight with Government troops; the revolutionist forces are now estimated to number 30,000.

November 4.—The German submarine *U-20* runs aground on the Danish coast and is destroyed by her crew.

A London newspaper's record of neutral ships sunk by Germans since the beginning of the war shows 186 Norwegian, 47 Swedish, 38 Danish, 18 Dutch, 22 Greek, 10 Spanish, 2 American, and 1 Brazilian.

November 5.—A new Kingdom of Poland is proclaimed by the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary, confined to territory conquered



AT MISS WINIFRED HOLT'S "LIGHT HOUSE" IN PARIS

From left to right: Miss Esther Cleveland, daughter of President Cleveland, teacher of stenography at the "phare"; Miss Winifred Holt; a blind captain, wearing the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre; a blind lieutenant, also decorated with the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre; a blind music pupil, who since his misfortune won a prize for music at the Conservatoire in Paris; a one-armed blind pupil, who is an inventor; and Miss Bernhard Grant, granddaughter of President Grant, a teacher of languages and music at the "phare"



THE MEN WHO ARE TO PAINT FRANCE'S NATIONAL BATTLE PICTURES

The French Government has appointed a corps of artists who will paint, as a national record, the battles of the western front. The picture shows the General, accompanied by French and British officers, reviewing "The Artists Corps," who are attached to the army and, of course, in military uniform

from Russia; its government is to be constitutional, with an hereditary monarch, under guarantees for free development in intimate relations with the Teutonic powers.

In the Dobrudja district, the western flank of Von Mackensen's army is forced back by the Rumanians and Russians.

November 6.—The British steamer *Arabia* is torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, the passengers being rescued; the British Admiralty insists that no warning was given.

It is reported from Berlin that Adolph von Batocki, president of the Food Regulation Board, will be superseded by General Groener.

The Entente Powers, it is reported, lend \$1,000,000 to the revolutionist government set up in Greece by Venizelos.

November 7.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, issues a protest to the civilized world against the deportation of Belgian citizens (reported to number 30,000) for forced labor in Germany.

The American steamer *Columbian*, from Boston to Italy, is sunk by the German submarine *U-49* off the coast of Spain; the crew is afterwards rescued from small boats.

### *The Second Week of November*

November 8.—Transylvania, Hungary, is again invaded by a Russian army—under General Letchitsky, moving from northwestern Rumania.

The new British post of Minister of Pensions is filled by the appointment of Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons.

November 9.—Austro-German forces in the Stockhod region of Volhynia carry the first line of Russian trenches, taking nearly 4000 prisoners.

The French Minister of Finance introduces an appropriation bill for the first quarter of 1917, carrying a total of \$1,894,600,000 (\$21,000,000 a day); he announces that the second national war loan amounted to \$2,300,000,000, with 3,000,000 subscribers.

British and German aeroplane squadrons comprising more than 60 machines meet in a sustained air battle over the Somme front; along the entire western front, 42 British, German, and French aeroplanes are "brought down" in a day.

November 10.—Count Adam Tarnow von Tarnowski (Minister to Bulgaria) is appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States—succeeding Dr. Dumba, who was recalled in September, 1915.

The Serbian army recaptures from the Bulgarians and Germans the last height dominating Cerna Valley and the road to Monastir.

November 12.—With the capture of Saillisel in the Somme section, the French penetrate what was the fourth line of German defense when the battle began on July 1.

November 13.—The British launch a new offensive against the German line in France, on both sides of the Ancre Brook, at the northern end of the Somme battle line.

General Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, resigns his office because of friction with Premier Borden and other members of the Dominion government.

November 14.—The British capture the strongly fortified village of Beaucourt in their new ad-

vance in the Ancre region, taking 5000 German prisoners within two days.

The State Department at Washington makes public Great Britain's reply (dated October 10) to the American protest regarding the "blacklist"; the reply upholds the action of Britain, as within its rights and involving no infraction of international law.

### *The Third Week of November*

November 15.—Dispatches from the Rumanian war zone indicate that in the Dobrudja district the Russo-Rumanian army has moved forward fifty miles since checking its retreat; the real danger to Rumania now lies in the Transylvania district, where the army under the German General von Falkenhayn has been heavily reinforced.

The British Admiralty announces that German submarines have sunk 33 vessels without warning since May 5, with a total loss of 140 lives.

November 16.—Serbian, French, and Russian troops advance six miles towards Monastir, the principal city of southern Serbia held by Germans and Bulgarians.

The French announce that they have definitely checked a great German counter-offensive in the Somme battle, after 24 hours' fighting.

The British House of Commons adopts without division a resolution authorizing the government to take exceptional measures to conserve the nation's food supply.

November 17.—The German merchant-submarine *Deutschland* collides with and sinks a tug at the beginning of her second return voyage to Germany and is forced to return to her pier in New London.

Winston Churchill (formerly First Lord of the British Admiralty) urges and predicts government control of shipping, universal service not only for the army but for general purposes, and the fixing of food prices and restriction of consumption.

The French official report recounts an aeroplane flight of 435 miles made by Captain de Beauchamp, starting from the French front, bombarding points in Munich, crossing the Alps, and landing at Venice.

The French cities of Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles arrange with New York bankers a bond issue of \$60,000,000 for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war and for other municipal purposes.

November 19.—Serbian and other troops of the Allied army in Macedonia enter Monastir, the first city to be reconquered from the Bulgarians and Germans.

German troops complete their passage through the Transylvanian Alps and enter the plains of western Rumania, taking more than 20,000 prisoners since November 1.

The commander of the Allied fleet in Greek waters orders the German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish ministers and their staffs to leave for their respective countries.

November 20.—The German War Office announces that the Teutonic troops in western Rumania are approaching Craiova, 120 miles from Bucharest.

The French Government creates the post of Director-General of Transports and Importations, with control over all traffic by rail or water; Albert Claveille is appointed to the office.

# RECORD OF OTHER EVENTS

(From October 21 to November 20, 1916)

## AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

November 1.—Virginia's Statewide prohibition law goes into effect, and the State becomes the eighteenth to be absolutely "dry."

November 3.—The preliminary reports of treasurers of the national campaign committees show contributions of \$2,012,535 to the Republicans, and \$1,310,729 to the Democrats.

November 7.—Electors of President and Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, are chosen throughout the United States; 33 United States Senators are elected by popular vote; and in 34 States Governors are chosen, together with legislatures and other State and local officers (see page 591).

Woodrow Wilson (Dem.) is reelected President, with 276 votes in the Electoral College to 255 for Charles E. Hughes (Rep.); President Wilson also receives a plurality of the popular vote.

Elections to the Sixty-fifth Congress result as follows: 217 Republicans, 212 Democrats, 2 Progressives, 1 Progressive-Protectionist, 1 Inde-

pendent, 1 Socialist, and 1 Prohibitionist. . . . In Montana Miss Jeannette Rankin is elected Representative-at-Large, the first woman to sit in the national legislature.

The voters of Michigan, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana adopt Statewide prohibition amendments; in Missouri a prohibition amendment is rejected.

The voters of South Dakota and West Virginia reject amendments extending the suffrage to women.

In Maryland, the voters adopt an amendment providing for a State budget.

November 17.—The American Federation of Labor, in convention at Baltimore, records its opposition to President Wilson's legislative program, making railroad strikes illegal before investigation.

November 20.—A joint Congressional committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Newlands (Dem., Nev.) begins a comprehensive investigation of railroad and other transportation problems.

## AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

October 21.—It becomes known at Washington that Judge Advocate General Crowder has rendered a decision, for army administrative purposes, declaring that the Pershing expedition into Mexico creates a legal state of war.

October 22.—Elections are held throughout Mexico for delegates to a constitutional assembly to meet at Queretaro in November.

November 2.—The Mexican-American Joint Commission adjourns until November 10 (over Presidential election), having been in conference nine weeks.

November 10.—It is learned that followers of Villa have captured Parral and other Chihuahua cities, while "Legalistas" supporting Felix Diaz have made recent progress in the provinces south of Mexico City.

November 15.—The War Department at Washington orders the return from the border of five regiments of the National Guard, 5296 men.

## FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

October 29.—In Nicaragua, agents of American bankers take steps to control a portion of the internal revenues, until overdue indebtedness is liquidated.

October 30.—The Chinese Parliament elects Gen. Feng Kwo-chang as Vice-President of the Republic.

November 1.—In the Cuban election, President Mario Menocal (Conservative) is reelected by a small plurality over the candidate of the reunited Liberals, Alfredo Zayas.

November 7.—Wu Ting-fang, former Minister to the United States, becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs in China.

November 17.—The lower chamber of the Netherlands Parliament makes women eligible to membership in the States-General.



CARL FRANCIS JOSEPH, NEW EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(The death of the aged Emperor, November 21—see our frontpiece—brought to the throne Carl Francis Joseph, a grandson of the late Emperor's brother. He is twenty-nine, having been born August 17, 1887. He was educated for public life, knows the languages of the different races of the empire, and is an officer in the army. He is well known at Berlin, is happily married and has two small children, and is personally both popular and deserving. Further details regarding him will appear in our next number)





Photograph by American Press Association.

MISS RUTH LAW, AT THE COMPLETION OF HER AEROPLANE FLIGHT FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK, ON NOVEMBER 20

(Miss Law created a new American non-stop 'cross-country record, with a flight of 590 miles from Chicago, descending at Hornell, N. Y., to replenish her fuel supply)

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

October 21.—It is reported from Peking that the French consul at Tien-tsin has forcibly seized a square mile of territory adjoining the French concession.

October 24.—In a disturbance following an attempt to arrest General Batista, a revolutionary leader of Santo Domingo, Batista and two captains of American marines are killed.

October 28.—Brazil and the United States exchange ratifications of a treaty providing for investigation of disputes before appealing to arms.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

October 20.—A storm on Lake Erie wrecks four steamers and causes the loss of more than 50 lives.

October 22.—The world's wheat harvest is estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture (Rome) to be 7 per cent. below the average and 25 per cent. below that of 1915.

October 24.—It is estimated that the average level of food prices in New York City has increased 40 per cent. within a year.

October 25.—On the New York Cotton Exchange, cotton for May and July delivery passes the 20-cent mark, for the first time since the Civil War.

November 3.—The British steamers *Connemara* and *Retriever* collide in the Irish Sea and sink immediately; all but two of the 94 passengers and crew are lost.

November 3-4.—Victor Carlstrom flies from Chicago to New York in a Curtiss 200-h.p. military biplane; the attempt to make the flight without stop is unsuccessful, but a new American non-stop record of 452 miles is established; actual flying time for the 900 miles is 8 hours and 37 minutes.

November 5.—A conflict between Industrial Workers of the World and a citizens' committee at Everett, Wash., results in the death of six persons; the Workers had come from Seattle to aid in a strike at Everett.

November 7.—A street-car in Boston plunges through an open drawbridge and drowns 45 passengers.

November 8.—Two lieutenants in the United States navy are blown to pieces by the premature explosion of a bomb during an aeroplane flight near Washington.

November 9.—The Nobel Prize for Literature for 1915 is awarded to Romain Rolland, the French playwright and novelist, and that for 1916 to the Swedish poet, Verner Heidenstam.

November 10.—It is announced that the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation have appropriated \$2,000,000, to be added to property and funds amounting to \$9,000,000, for the founding of a medical depart-



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

THE SPANISH PRINCES AS BOY SCOUTS, PLAYING THE GAME OF WAR

(Prince Alfonso, at the left, is the nine-year-old heir to the throne. His brother, Jaime, a year younger, is deaf and dumb)

ment in connection with the University of Chicago, which will be the foremost medical institution in America.

November 15.—Wireless communication is established across the Pacific from San Francisco to Tokyo (5440 miles), with a relay at Hawaii . . . A National Industrial Conference Board is founded at New York City—a combination of employers' associations to protect American industrial interests against unfair legislation and to offset the power wielded by organized labor.

November 19-20.—Ruth Law flies in her small biplane from Chicago to New York, with two stops; she creates a new American cross-country non-stop record of 590 miles.

### OBITUARY

October 18.—Norman Duncan, author of books about Labrador, 45.

October 23.—Sir Joseph Beecham, Bart., the British manufacturer of patent medicines, 68.

October 24.—Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, 75.

October 25.—William M. Chase, the noted portrait painter, 67. . . . William Bell Wait, originator of a point system for reading by the blind, 77. . . . Brig.-Gen. John McEwen Hyde, U. S. A., retired, 74.

October 26.—Benjamin Franklin Trueblood, author, educator, and peace advocate, 69.

October 28.—Prof. Cleveland Abbe, known as "the father of the Weather Bureau" at Washington, 77.

October 31.—Silas Gamaliel Pratt, a well-known composer and musical director, 70. . . .

Elting A. Fowler, Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, 37. . . . Gen. Huang

Sing, commander of the Chinese rebel army in 1911. . . . Abbe Henri Thedyvat, the French archaeologist, 72. . . . Charles Taze ("Pastor") Russell, a widely-known independent minister and lecturer, 64.

November 2.—Judge A. P. McCormick, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 84.

November 4.—Dr. James David Moffatt, for 33 years president of Washington and Jefferson College, 70.

November 5.—Cardinal Francis Della Volpe, 71.

November 6.—Mrs. Dion Boucicault, the widely known English actress, 83.

November 7.—Henry Ward Ranger, a noted American marine and landscape artist, 58.

November 10.—Charles Noel Flagg, the portrait painter, 68. . . . Marquis Charles Jean de



HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ

(The famous Polish author of "Quo Vadis?" and other novels, who died last month)



© Paul Thompson

WILLIAM MERRITT CHASE

(Born near Indianapolis, Ind., in 1849; died at New York on October 25. Next to Sargent, Mr. Chase was America's most famous portrait painter. He received his art education chiefly at Munich, under Piloty, but was influenced by French art and by the Old Masters, especially Velasquez. He excelled as a portrait painter, and like Rembrandt and Rubens painted still-life with a masterly effect of color and form. His paintings are to be seen in all our public art galleries, where they furnish striking examples of ripe scholarship in the technique of oil painting)

Vogue, a distinguished French diplomatist, 87.

Daniel Leet Wilson, first president of the Bell Telephone Company, 76.

November 11.—Wilbur Fiske Sadler, Adjutant-General of the New Jersey National Guard, 46.

Alfred Joseph Naquet, a noted French chemist and politician, 82.

November 12.—Percival Lowell, the astronomer, director of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., 61.

November 14.—Robert G. Valentine, former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and chairman of the first Minimum Wage Board in Massachusetts, 44. . . . Henry George, Jr., a former Member of Congress from New York, 54. . . . Brig.-Gen. Daniel C. Kingman, U. S. A., retired, formerly Chief of Engineers, 64.

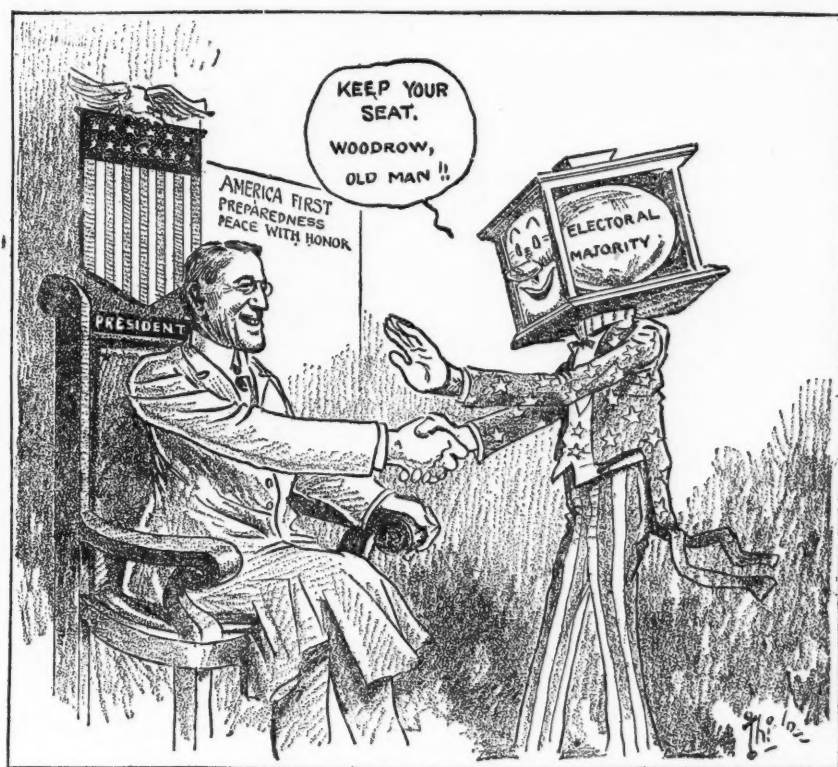
November 15.—Charles Edward Cheney, senior Bishop (Chicago) of the Reformed Episcopal Church, 80. . . . Molly Elliot Seawell, the author, 56. . . . Luis Munoz Rivera, for six years Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico to the United States. . . . Henryk Sienkiewicz, the famous Polish novelist, 71.

November 17.—John J. Enneking, the landscape painter, 76.

November 18.—Francis Marion Lyman, chief of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, 76.

November 19.—Robert E. Lee, former Member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

# CARTOONS ON THE ELECTIONS



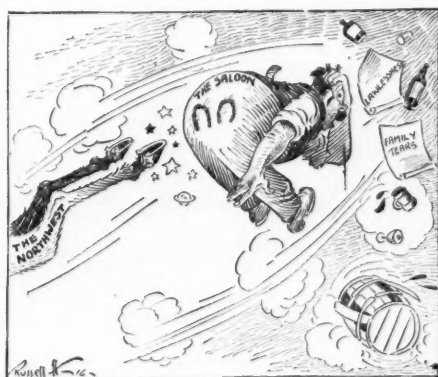
ONE GOOD TERM DESERVES ANOTHER!  
From the *Daily Tribune* (Sioux City, Iowa)

THE Presidential election was remarkable on several accounts—the suspense attending the decision, the strength developed

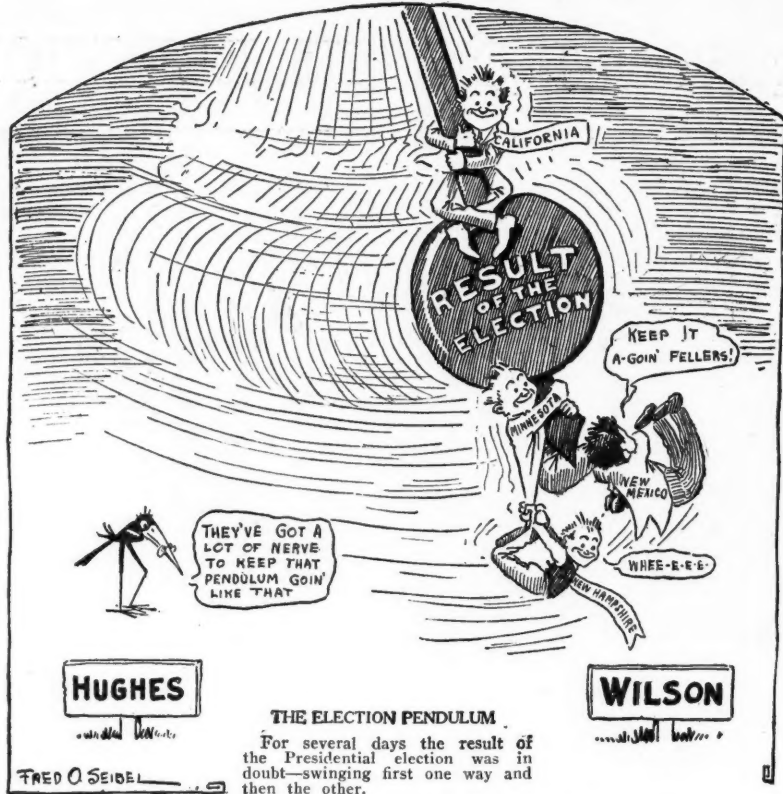
by Wilson in the West, and the close vote in a number of States. Additional features



THE NEW ERA  
From the *Sun* (Baltimore)

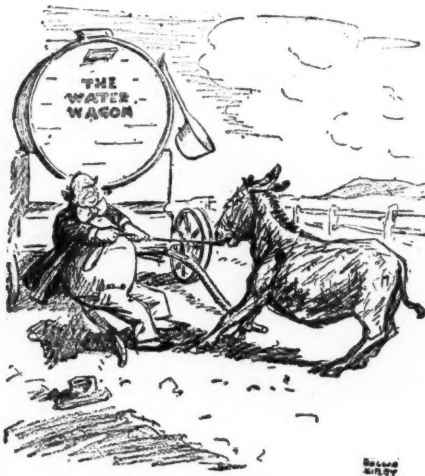


INTO THE MIDDLE OF NEXT WEEK!  
From the *Prohibitionist National Daily* (Westerville, O.)



From the Knickerbocker-Press (Albany, N. Y.)

of interest were the progress made by prohibition and the increase in the woman vote.



CAN BRYAN HITCH THE DONKEY TO THE WATER WAGON? From the World (New York)



From the Evening Ledger (Philadelphia)





CARRYING THE BANNER BACK TO HIGH GROUND  
From the *News* (Dayton, Ohio)



© 1916 International News Service

THE GOLDEN GATE  
From the *American* (New York)



SHOT TO PIECES  
From the *Times* (New York)



DOESN'T THIS SEEM STRANGE?  
From the *Constitution* (Atlanta)

The election of ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, to fill again the State executive chair is duly celebrated in a cartoon from Mr. Cox's newspaper, the *Dayton News*. California achieved a position of unusual importance by



© 1916 International News Service

#### WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

From the American (New York)

the delay in the counting of her close vote, which finally turned the scale for Wilson. What really were the causes of the Hughes defeat, however, has been a fertile topic of discussion, producing many and diverse opinions. At any rate, President Wilson

has been re-elected for a four-year term, and the anachronism of the electoral college (see cartoon below) still exists!



IT WILL HAVE TO BE A GROUP, IF YOU WISH TO PHOTOGRAPH THOSE WHO WON THE WEST FOR WILSON

From the News (Newark)



AMERICA'S CHAMPION MISTAKE  
From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus)



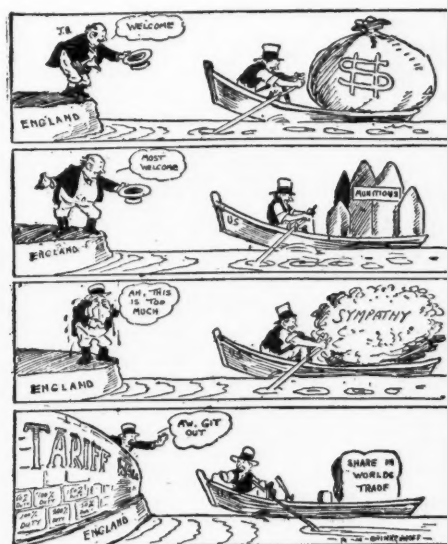
From the Kennebec Journal (Augusta, Me.)

The cartoons on this page deal with the ever-recurring submarine question with

Germany, and with the trade boycott complications which have arisen with England.



"OUCH"—FROM UNCLE SAM  
(Apropos of John Bull's trade boycott)  
From the Chronicle (San Francisco)



© 1916, S. S. McClure.

BRITISH APPRECIATION  
From the Mail (New York)

# WAR PHASES IN CARTOONS



ASKING A FAVOR

THE KAISER: "I say, Wilson, my friend, I shall be extremely obliged if—"

You will kindly do your best to get me peace on reasonable terms"

From *News of the World* (London)

**R**UMORS of the Kaiser's attempts to secure President Wilson's good offices in behalf of peace continue, as do also German submarine attacks on American ships—

a rather incongruous situation, as the London cartoonist points out above.



"THE FALLING LEAVES"—THIRD YEAR

YOUNG WILLIE: "I say, Dad, the leaves are beginning to fall again. It's the third year, and we aren't home yet!"

(Recalling the German Emperor's promise to his troops, early in the war, that they would be home when the leaves fall)

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London)



VICTORY CHANGES SIDES

GERMANY: "Come back!"

VICTORY: "Never!"

From *Echo de Paris* (Paris)





HOW THE MODERN ACHILLES (KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE) IS BEING PERSUADED TO COME OUT OF HIS TENT

From *De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam)



TOO LATE!

GENERAL SARRAIL: The devil, the Balkan drama is already finished, and I was supposed to appear in the first act!

From *Lustige Blätter* © (Berlin)

The Dutch cartoonist Braakensiek is especially apt in picturing King Constantine as the modern Achilles, whom the Entente Allies are now forcibly persuading to enter the fight. These drastic methods of dealing with Greece are further illustrated—according to the German view—by the little cartoon



THE GODDESS ATHENE (GREECE) FINDS IT DIFFICULT, EVEN UNDER COMPULSION, TO LEARN ENGLISH

From *Kladderadatsch* © (Berlin)

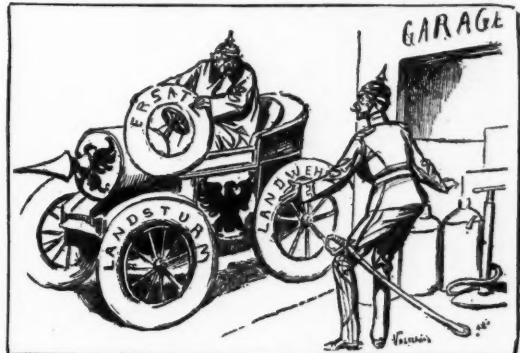
from *Kladderadatsch*, in which John Bull appears as the burly schoolmaster of the goddess Athene.

The Balkan play—according to the *Lustige Blätter* cartoon—is about ended, and General Sarraill's long-expected northward advance from Salonica comes too late.



HINDENBURG, THE SAVIOUR OF GERMAN HOPES

From *La Victoire* (Paris)



FALKENHAYN: "YOUR MAJESTY, THERE ARE NO MORE TIRES (ARMY RESERVES) TO BE HAD"

From *Le Pele-Mele* (Paris)



"I GET MORE THAN THAT OUT OF IT!"

The French soldier's remark as he looks at a poster announcing a French war loan at five per cent

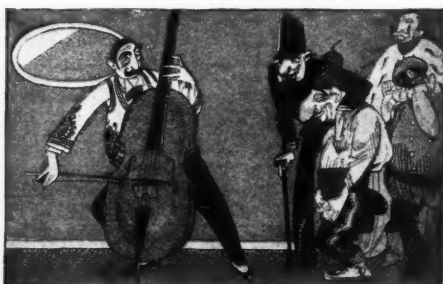
From *Le Rive* © (Paris)



THE FIFTH GERMAN WAR LOAN

GERMAN MICHEL: "Again my apple tree has borne a very handsome crop"

From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich)



THE BEAUTIFUL ROUMANIAN SERENADE—AND THE LAST NOTE From *Novy Satirikon* (Petrograd)



MAKING POLAND INDEPENDENT

THE PRUSSIAN (to Poland): "I tell you, it matters not what you say or do, what you wish or don't wish—you have got to be independent!"

From *Mucha* (Moscow)



THE CONQUEROR OF THE SMALLER NATIONS

KAISER: "Himmel! I thought he was going to be quite a little dog!"

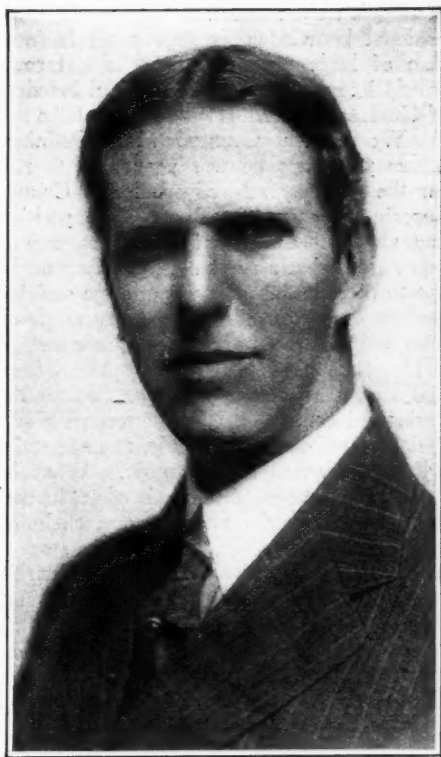
From *Punch* © (London)

## MR. LOW'S SUCCESSOR

**T**HERE is always opportunity for the men who are prepared. If this applies to men who are seeking their own fortunes, or planning to realize personal ambitions, it is even more true of those who are willing to render unselfish service for the well-being of the community. It is thus that men are found to fill the places of those men of light and leading whose loss by death often seems—for some cause or institution—a calamity beyond repair. No other man can exactly fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Seth Low. He was one of the most useful citizens of the metropolis of New York, and one of the most representative of the trusted men of training, experience, and character that we of our day are proud to call our typical Americans.

Mr. Low had found a work for which he was peculiarly fitted in the presidency of the National Civic Federation. That body of men has endeavored, through the sixteen years of its existence, to aid in maintaining the spirit of harmony and coöperation among the human forces of our economic life. It has endeavored to deal broadly and justly with many large practical subjects. It has lent its best effort to the settlement of actual difficulties between Labor and Capital. Its executive committee is made up, in equal numbers, of men representing the general public, men representing employers, and men representing wage-earners. The first president of the Civic Federation was Mark Hanna, the sincerity of whose devotion to its best purposes was doubted by no one who was acquainted with the energy and the zeal of his efforts in his closing years. Seth Low's disinterestedness, his sense of justice, his altruism, and his patriotism, had increasing recognition to the very day of his death. If he had the respect of the captains of industry, it is not less true that he had the unshaken confidence of the leaders of organized labor.

The man who now succeeds to the presidency of the National Civic Federation is the Hon. V. Everit Macy. It is true of Mr. Macy, as of all sound men, that he is most highly appreciated where he is best known. He has never acquired any superficial fame. Incidentally it may be said



HON. V. EVERIT MACY, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF  
THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION

that he has always been a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation, has been chairman of its New York State Conciliation Committee, and with quiet efficiency has done much to promote this part of the Federation's work while also serving on committees having to do with the control of public utilities, and with other questions of practical business.

But meanwhile he has been known in New York, and in the great adjoining county of Westchester, in many other relationships. From his youth he has considered himself a trustee of his large inherited wealth, for objects pertaining to the public welfare. He has sought to associate knowledge with generous impulse, so that good deeds might also be wise and of enduring benefit. Thus he has had a large part in the upbuilding of

educational institutions, of such agencies as the University Settlement, of provident loan societies, and of other public agencies that it would take much space merely to enumerate.

Mr. Macy is a graduate of Columbia University, is an architect and engineer by professional knowledge, is a practical business man of large experience, and is a farmer widely known among the successful breeders of Guernsey cattle. His home and farm are in Westchester County, near Ossining. Three years ago he was persuaded to run for the not very attractive office of County Superintendent of the Poor. The position had always been in county politics, and it was argued that a rich man like Macy ought not to take the job away from some aspiring servant of one or the other party machine, who needed the salary and perquisites.

It took a hard fight to elect Mr. Macy, and after that it took a year or two for the variegated county of Westchester, with several hundred thousand people, to understand what Macy was trying to do. What he actually did accomplish, and what further plans he has in mind with the overwhelming approval of the public, is a separate story—a story about the problem of administering the poor law in counties. A recent number of the *Survey* tells the story well, and we have summed it up among our "Leading Articles of the Month" (see page 665). We ask our readers to study that page or two, as associated with these remarks.

When Mr. Macy took the office of Superintendent of the Poor, he resigned from the boards of directors of perhaps thirty or forty business enterprises and educational or philanthropic institutions. He went at his problem theoretically as well as practically. Last year his health failed, and he spent some months in California, with the result of thorough recuperation. Some men would have sought a longer period of ease and leisure. But these are strenuous times, when real men are up and doing, and contributing their energies to the work of the world. Mr. Macy understands the art of administration, because he is a successful man of large affairs. It is a high tribute to his management of the county poor house and infirmary to say that he had so organized it that he could be spared for a number of weeks.

Last month Mr. Macy was elected for another term. In a county where the rivalry between Republican and Democratic politicians has always been intense, and

where all other county offices are still treated as the rightful spoils of victory, he was the candidate of Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives, his name appearing in all party columns. This was a rare tribute, but highly deserved. Mr. Macy had taken a thankless office, had brought system and wise economy into its affairs, had applied the best experience of reformers and advanced students of the problems of poverty and dependence, and thus had gained the approval of leaders of all parties, classes, and creeds. He has shown young men of means and leisure how to lay hold of some public task in their own town or county and, through sheer excellence of service and through practical results, to win honor and fame. To be sure, honor and fame were not what Mr. Macy was seeking.

The combined forces of capital and the amalgamated forces of labor seem to be getting themselves in array for some great tug of war. Mr. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, is vice-president of the National Civic Federation, of which Mr. V. Everit Macy has now become president. On the executive committee of the Federation are the heads of the railway brotherhoods, in the interest of whom President Wilson persuaded Congress, before its adjournment nearly three months ago, to pass the famous so-called "eight-hour" law. The sixteen labor members include a number of other presidents of important trades unions. The sixteen representatives of the employing class include, among other leaders in the business world, several heads of railway systems. The sixteen men who represent the public include William Howard Taft, Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, and prominent publicists, educational leaders, and economists.

In this group representing the public, Mr. Macy's name has stood for many years. It is enough to say that he has the hearty support and personal confidence of every member of the three groups.

It is worth while also to add that there has been no failure within the Civic Federation to maintain relationships of respect and esteem. Mr. Hanna worked harmoniously with the labor leaders, and they in turn were his strong friends. Mr. Low was a friend and supporter of all those aims of organized labor that contemplated higher standards and better conditions of family life and American citizenship. Above all, he stood for fair ways of settling difficulties, and was a fa-



mous industrial arbitrator. Mr. Macy brings to his office an impartial attitude and a trained sense of social justice, a warm sympathy for his fellow men, and a belief, based on much experience, in the practices of conciliation and of settlement by patient conference or by fair arbitration.

The Civic Federation, under Mr. Macy's presidency, with the efficient aid of Mr. Ralph M. Easley as chairman of the executive council (not to mention the names of the distinguished men who are chairmen of the permanent departments of study and effort in the regular work of the Federation), is facing the call which comes to it to aid in working out the most immediate problems now pending in the world of capital and labor. A committee of the Federation, in 1913, drafted the measure which became the law known as the Newlands Federal Media-

tion Act. Senator Newlands is chairman of a joint commission now inquiring into the whole subject of railway regulation and control. The machinery of the Newlands Act did not suffice to meet the situation that arose some months ago between the railroads and the brotherhoods of the men operating trains. The Federation will endeavor to assist in the solution of the complicated problems that have now to be dealt with.

This indicates only one of many activities in which the Federation must be engaged in the near future. Its Welfare Department and its Woman's Department have already done much to improve the condition of workers of both sexes engaged in industry and commerce. The Federation stands for peace, order, and progress; and its principles are well represented in the past record and consistent attitude of its new President.—A. S.

## BEVERIDGE'S "MARSHALL"

**I**N the list of American jurists, there is no name that approaches John Marshall's in eminence. Marshall was Chief Justice of the United States from the closing weeks of John Adams' Presidency, in the early part of the year 1801, until his death in 1835. The American Constitution is much more than a written document, on the one hand, or a practical scheme of government on the other. It is a great system that to be understood must be studied legally, historically, and in its working as affected by all sorts of human conditions. The place of the Supreme Court, as the majestic balance wheel in the continuous association of the States as a federal entity, had not been definitely established in the first twelve years of our experience under the arrangement that began with Washington's Presidency. The constructive period of our Constitutional law, and the evolution of the prestige and authority of the Supreme Court, began with the Chief Justiceship of John Marshall.

The greatness of Marshall is universally conceded. Of all eminent Virginians, he was most antagonistic to Jefferson; yet the admirers of the sage of Monticello and the followers of the Jefferson tradition long ago ceased to cavil at the name of Marshall, whose greatness they have accepted as unquestioning as that of Washington. All

this being true, it is somewhat surprising that we have not known more about the personality of so preëminent a figure. We have had no adequate biography; no verification of data regarding Marshall's early life; no critical or convincing interpretation of his character as a man or his public attitudes and convictions; no final analysis of his intellectual qualities and powers.

It is, therefore, an event of no ordinary importance in the field of historical research and literature that a *Life of John Marshall*<sup>1</sup> should appear at the present time that fills in the most remarkable way the need of a definitive biography that will stand unquestioned for all time. It had been an aim of Senator Beveridge, when a young member of the Indianapolis bar, to write a life of Marshall. The taxing duties of professional work and then of public life had caused the postponement of the project. Such delay was fortunate, because this particular kind of work cannot be well done in fractions of time snatched from the days or nights of a life filled with the incessant activities of a United States Senator, or a practising lawyer. A public man may make brilliant incursions in the field of letters. His comments upon one phase or another of his-

<sup>1</sup> *The Life of John Marshall*. By Albert J. Beveridge. Houghton, Mifflin. 2 vols. 1126 pp. Net \$8.

tory or politics may have permanent importance. But there is a kind of historical work that can only be performed by the competent man who makes it his major task, laying aside other things and not grudging the expenditure of all the time of one day after another through consecutive weeks and months and years. It was thus that Mr. James Ford Rhodes was able to give us his wise and judicious volumes covering a more recent period of our history.

Senator Beveridge's opportunity came—as many a man's best chances present themselves—through what to his friends appeared to be a stroke of bad fortune. His defeat for reelection was a disappointment, since it was thought to have interrupted, and perhaps ended, a striking public career just as it was becoming fully mature and giving promise of increased usefulness and power in the Senate. The reaction in the middle of the Taft Administration that brought the Democrats into power, making Woodrow Wilson Governor of New Jersey, gave Indiana a Democratic legislature; and Mr. Beveridge failed to win the third term that the voters of the State would have given him by an emphatic majority if Senators had been chosen then, as they are now, by direct vote of the people. This defeat gave him the desired opportunity, and he began his researches. Although Mr. Beveridge was prominent in the Progressive campaign of 1912; and although in 1914 he took time to go to Europe, confer with statesmen of belligerent countries and write a book (contributing several articles at that time to this *REVIEW*), he was determined not to allow either American politics or law practise, or the world upheavals of the great war, to absorb his time and thought in such a way as to cause further postponement of the projected biography of John Marshall.

Mr. Beveridge, in a book on Russia's advance in Northern Asia, in many speeches and addresses, and in his recent volume "What Is Back of the War," had shown an unusual power of exposition and the gift of a terse and cogent style. But the modern methods of historical research involve a kind of work in which Mr. Beveridge, presumably, had not been trained. His industry and his sense of thoroughness, however, led him to the mastery of these new and critical ways of sifting documents and materials, and of prosecuting inquiries by driving straight to every kind of source, however obscure, for verifying a fact. In this work Mr. Beveridge was wise enough to avail himself of

the constant aid of that group of scholars and experts now most familiar with our sources for the re-writing of American history.

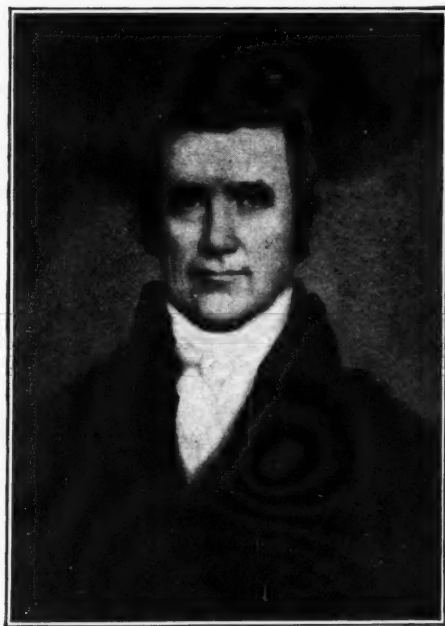
He has not been content, therefore, to set up for us his own conception, and to construct a virile human Marshall to meet his own views of what Marshall ought to have been. He has taken the trouble to find out what manner of man Marshall really was. Having done this, however, Mr. Beveridge has shown his own great ability in that he makes us see and realize the John Marshall whom he has discovered for himself, and has so thoroughly humanized.

It is plain to see that the "Life of John Marshall" is interpreted for us by a man who has himself known first the mainsprings of political life and action in one of our typical States, and has then known the conflicting motives that sway the party leaders—the lawmakers and the executives—in Government circles at Washington. Mr. Beveridge, for example, gives us a better understanding of the change in James Madison's political and party attitude than we have had before; but this is because one experienced party leader can understand another better than the critical historian who has not himself lived the life of a politician and a practical leader.

Mr. Beveridge reconstructs for us the society of colonial Virginia—the people, the communities whether old Williamsburg or Richmond, the agricultural conditions, the politics, the State-making, and, above all, he brings to life the leading personalities of that day, so that his two volumes are vividly interesting from the first page to the last. Furthermore, they are cumulative in their relation not only to their central figure but also to the great affairs in which Marshall was destined to play his distinguished part.

It is not until the year 1800 that Marshall takes his place as a member of Congress, soon thereafter yielding to Adams' demand that he take the portfolio of State. It was a critical time in our relations to France and England, and Marshall became at once a real Secretary of State, upholding America's neutral rights. Then, as suddenly and to the surprise of everybody—though to the general satisfaction—he was appointed to be Chief Justice of the United States. For some weeks he held both places, actively, drawing only one salary.

Marshall was forty-five years old. He had been getting ready for many years, and had now, within a single year, emerged as



JOHN MARSHALL AS CHIEF JUSTICE  
(The frontispiece of Mr. Beveridge's second volume is a reproduction in color of the Jarvis painting)

one of the two foremost figures of our national life. At the moment when his own party, the Federalist, was going down forever—at the moment when Jefferson was assuming the Presidency—John Marshall appeared on the bench as the great survivor in power of the group of constructive statesmen who had launched the new Constitution. The Supreme Court under his molding hand was to take a tremendous part in shaping national destinies. It is at this point that Mr. Beveridge ends the two volumes now offered us. No better chapter of American history, it might well be asserted, has ever been written than Mr. Beveridge's concluding one, which describes the last ten months of John Adams' administration and explains Marshall's elevation to the bench. In eighty pages Mr. Beveridge gives us a chapter that holds the reader spellbound, if he cares at all for American history and politics.

It is not revealed to us, in the preface or in any announcement of the publishers, what Mr. Beveridge expects to do with the remaining thirty-five years of John Marshall's life. It would seem that there ought to be at least two more volumes, relating the story of our Constitutional development in close association with current political life, and

with reference to those shaping influences of American growth and progress that affected the necessary thinking of Marshall as of all other contemporary statesmen and jurists. We have had studies of Marshall's great decisions from the legal standpoint; and we have had political histories of the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson. But we have not had the story of that first third of the century from the standpoint of the creative and dominant mentality of the Chief Justice who sat on the bench through nine administrations. Mr. Beveridge's second volume ends with the following sentence: "Thus it was that, unobtrusively and in modest guise, Marshall took that station which, as long as he lived, he was to make the chief of all among the high places in the Government of the American Nation."

Thus Marshall's biographer has created for us, afresh and with accurate lines, the attractive, virile, splendidly American personality of John Marshall. It remains for him now to give us the career of the Chief Justice, his masterly work in detail and as a whole, and the relation of that work to the fabric of our national life that was to be so terribly tested in the generation following Marshall's long period.—A. S.

# GERMANY MAKES A NEW BID FOR PEACE BY BATTLE

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

## I. POLITICS AND STRATEGY

**D**ESPITE interesting incidents in the West, despite the French victory at Verdun, one of the most brilliant local achievements of the war, the campaigns in the Near East continued in November to hold the attention of military observers of the world. Indeed, the value of the Rumanian campaign was enhanced by developments of the political order, which served to demonstrate the great value that the Germans now attached to this operation.

My readers are familiar with the analyses I have made in other articles of the Verdun campaign. The German operation at Verdun was a military undertaking, with very clear military aims. It sought first to pierce the French lines, then to pound through, and finally to obtain a circumscribed local advantage, the possession of the ruins of Verdun. But beyond all else, Verdun was an effort to crush the spirit of the French people and demonstrate to them and to the world that Germany could not be beaten.

Now the Rumanian campaign has similar purposes. Count Apponyi, in a notable public speech recently, indicated the value of Rumanian operations in the eyes of the Central Powers, when he said that Rumania would soon be crushed, and the enemies of the Central Powers, seeing in the defeat of Rumania the proof that their own hopes and purposes could not be realized, would at last listen to peace propositions. Bethmann-Hollweg opened the way for such proposals by the frank assertion that he had never officially considered the annexation of Belgium.

In a word, Germany, and Austria as well, see in the Rumanian campaign the way to win peace, to win a peace which shall be satisfactory to them without being too onerous for their enemies. They are fighting in Rumania to convince their enemies that the Central Powers cannot be conquered. They have sought to make the Rumanian campaign a supreme moral demonstration of their invincibility. They have given to the

campaign the moral value they sought to attach to the Verdun campaign, when they expected to take Verdun. And they could not wholly subtract that moral value, even when they failed.

However one may differ with the German conclusions in the matter of the Rumanian operation, it is necessary to accept some of their premises if we are to understand what they are aiming at and why the Rumanian operation has become so important in their eyes. To do this the easiest illustration at hand is found in the Verdun effort of last spring.

When German high command planned the present campaign against Rumania it reasoned something like this: We have lost the initiative in the East, the West and in the South, along the Italian front. Verdun has demonstrated the folly of any new offensive in the West. Our Austrian allies have barely been put on their feet and they are not in condition to make a new and colossal effort against Russia. The failure of the offensive in the Trentino abolishes all hope in this direction, given our present resources. Our defeats and losses on all fronts have led our own people and neutral nations to take a pessimistic view of our condition. The entrance of Rumania has convinced the world that we are going to be beaten.

Having thus reasoned out the situation, German high command proposed this solution. The eyes of the world are upon Rumania; they expect to see the invasion of Hungary and the collapse of our ally. If we can strike down Rumania, as we have struck down Belgium and Serbia, if we can get to Bucharest as we have reached Brussels and Belgrade, if we can demonstrate that the Allies are unable to save their latest ally, then our own people and the world will no longer believe that we are going to lose the war, that our condition is desperate. On the contrary, we shall restore our position in their eyes, and our opponents, already tiring of the war—that is, the people, not their leaders—will be ready to listen to reason.



And the fact is, so the German high command reasoned, we can hope with those resources at our hand to crush Rumania. We have reserves, not enough for another Verdun or a new drive toward Moscow, but we have sufficient reserves, with a great train of artillery, to insure a quick and sweeping success, such as our political necessities demand, over the Rumanians, who do not number much more than 300,000, who have no heavy artillery to speak of, who are still green troops, who have made the greatest blunder of the war by going into Transylvania instead of attacking Bulgaria before we could help our Balkan ally.

On the military side this campaign against Rumania will abolish a new peril; it will, if it succeeds, shorten our line enormously; it will put us in possession of the great stores of grain Rumania possesses, of the oil wells, which will furnish us with the petroleum we lack; but on the political side we shall win even more, we shall probably win peace.

## II. HOW IT HAS WORKED OUT

Last month I indicated the extent of the German success in the earlier phase of the campaign against Rumania. All that the German high command had expected had, up to that time, come to pass. Rumania had been defeated and invaded. The most promising moment of the whole war for the Allies had been spoiled and the first weeks of the third year of the struggle witnessed a change in the opinion of neutrals all over the world. Expectation of German defeat within a brief time gave place to new admiration for German efficiency and fresh confidence in German military power.

In August there was a well-defined belief all over the world, outside of Germany and Austria, that the Allies were winning. In November this conviction had disappeared, there was pessimism in Allied capitals, and there was frank skepticism in quarters where Allied expectations had won recent credence. Out of great Allied opportunities Germany had drawn a military advantage



MAP SHOWING RUMANIAN RAILROADS AND MOUNTAIN PASSES

for herself that can hardly be exaggerated.

Yet, looking at the military situation, as it stands in the last week of November, it is plain that Germany has not yet achieved the great success which is necessary to crown her operations, having regard for her own viewpoint. She has continued to advance into Rumania by the valley of the Alt and by the railroad which comes south from Kronstadt to Bucharest. She is approaching Campolung, an important Rumanian railroad town at the edge of the plain. But she is no longer making rapid advances and the thing that happened at Verdun is happening in the new field—she is being called upon to make high payment for relatively small gains.

In a word, Rumania has repaired her earlier mistakes. Her troops are now fighting well; Berlin concedes this. They have been reinforced by Russian armies, whose strength has begun to tell. As it stands now it is still likely that Germany will ultimately get to Bucharest, but it is less likely than it was a month ago. And there is no longer any chance that she will get there by a swift and comparatively cheap thrust. She is keeping on, as she kept on at Verdun, because of the value that, by her own action, has attached to the campaign in the eyes of the world, but the highest conceivable profit has now escaped her.

If you look at any map of Rumania you will see that there wanders from west to

east through the Wallachian Plain, halfway between the Danube and the Transylvanian Alps, a single railroad which connects Bucharest with Orsova and crosses a large number of railroads which go north from the Danube to or across the Transylvanian frontier. This railroad is the key of the whole Rumanian campaign.

If the Germans, coming south of the mountains, can get to this railroad, at Pitesci, for example, where it is nearest to Transylvania, they will cut off all of the Rumanian troops west of the point they reach, unless these troops are recalled in time. If they are recalled, then half of Wallachia will have to be abandoned to the invader. What the Belgrade-Constantinople railroad is in the problem to the south, this Orsova-Bucharest railroad is in the northern problem.

But the Germans are still a long way from Pitesci; they will not be there a month hence unless they accelerate their speed; they are beginning to show signs of a lack of men; the bad weather seems to have interfered with their munitioning, and, as they retreat, the Rumanians are getting nearer to their bases. Still, it is necessary to emphasize the fact that the German drive on this front has not yet been stopped and the Germans are confident, the Allies fearful, that a great Rumanian disaster impends.

On the other hand, the campaign in the Moldavian half of Rumania, the fraction of the country between Russia and Transylvania, has reached a state of deadlock, while Russian reinforcements have actually turned the tide and short dashes into Transylvania have been made. No progress of any importance has been made by the Germans on this front, and there are signs that the Russian pressure here has seriously interfered with the operations of Falkenhayn to the south and west. A month ago it looked as if the Germans would be able to get through on the east front as well as the south. Now this seems no longer likely, and their advance is rigidly limited to the northern front between the railroads which enter Rumania, one south of Kronstadt, the other south of Petroseny, the first using the Predeal Pass, the other the Vulcan Pass. Between these two passes are several others, notably the Red Tower Gorge, also used by the Germans, but the front between these two railroads is the main operative front of Falkenhayn, measured by November operations.

As I correct these proofs, on November 21, the dispatches report very great German progress south of the Vulcan Pass and to-

ward Craiova, which is the point where the railroad coming south out of the Vulcan Pass cuts the Bucharest-Orsova line—the backbone of Rumania. Such an advance carries a very grave threat to all the Rumanian troops west of the railroad, they may be cut off and captured, if their line of retreat and communications is thus cut. Here is the possibility of a real disaster.

### III. IN THE DOBRUDJA

Meantime, if Falkenhayn has managed to keep on, at a reduced pace, to be sure, Mackensen has not only ceased advancing, but has retreated a considerable distance and has been several times reported heavily defeated and in flight toward the Bucharest-Constantza railroad. Here is a very great change from last month, when the problem seemed to be the problem of Rumania caught between the closing jaws of a German trap, with Falkenhayn in the north and Mackensen in the south acting as the jaws.

What has happened to Mackensen remains hidden in a fog of official reticence. We know that he has retreated toward the railroad, that he has evacuated much territory north of the railroad and has given over the effort to pursue and destroy the Rumanian and Russian armies he defeated in October. We know that a new Russian commander, Sahkaroff, who contributed much to the great Russian victories of last spring and summer, is operating against him, but more precise details fail us.

One circumstance, however, claims attention. There have been several reports of Rumanian thrusts across the Danube in the rear of Mackensen. If the Rumanians and the Russians could get troops across the river in Mackensen's rear his position would be desperate, because he is already enclosed on three sides by the Danube and the Black Sea. A Russian army in his rear between the Black Sea and the Danube would be exactly like a cork in a bottle and Mackensen would be inside the bottle. No one expects such a turn, but it is clear that the threat of it might explain his reported retirement.

Another explanation, even more plausible, is that he has been compelled to lend troops to the Bulgars, fighting to save Monastir, and that the Allied offensive from Salonica, which I shall discuss in a moment, has already helped Rumania by drawing off the pressure from the south. If this be true, we shall see Mackensen standing on the defensive, hereafter, holding the gap between



Photo by Central News Photo Service

**GENERAL VON MACKENSEN, LEADER OF THE TEUTON'S CAMPAIGN IN THE BALKANS**

(A new photograph showing General von Mackensen (center) and members of his staff in the field)



© by International Film Service

**GENERAL VLADIMIR SAKHAROFF**

In command of the Russian forces opposed to the German and Bulgarian Armies under Mackensen

Dec.—4



Photo by Central News Photo Service

**GENERAL BERTHOLET, LEADER OF RUMANIAN FORCES**

(A recent snapshot of the French commander of the Rumanian army)

the Danube and the sea, which is the natural route for any Russian invasion of Bulgaria.

Conceivably Mackensen's part in the German plan has been fulfilled. It may be that he was used solely to make a demonstration drawing off Rumanian troops from the Transylvania front until Germany could get Falkenhayn into the field. If so his success is beyond praise, and he has, in addition, achieved a local advantage of no small value in cutting the Bucharest-Constanza railroad and thus crippling Rumania by depriving her of one of the very few roads of communication with her Russian ally. In addition, Mackensen has saved Bulgaria not alone from invasion but from the threat of invasion from the north and restored to the Bulgars—for the time being, at least,—the territory taken from them by Rumania in the Second Balkan War. The moral and political effect of this service is tremendous.

As it stands we cannot know whether Mackensen's task is performed or whether we shall see him soon endeavoring to repeat his famous passage of the Danube a year ago and drive north to join hands with Falkenhayn. We must recognize the possibility of this. But we must also recognize the possibility that a Rumanian thrust across the river in his rear will compel him to retire southward. Either is possible, but neither is very likely, considering the difficulties.

In November a French commander, General Berthelot, and Russian armies and generals, succeeded in bracing up the Rumanian defense, and in absolutely removing the menaces in the Dobrudja and in Moldavia, where the invaders have retired, without quite succeeding in stopping the main thrust of Falkenhayn. Because of this failure Rumania remains in very real peril, but the chances of salvation have increased, both because of local conditions and outside aid, and because of the Monastir campaign of Sarrail's Salonica army far off to the south.

I do not believe that we have seen the crest of the German effort in Rumania. I think we shall see very desperate fighting in this field in December. Given the political value that the campaign has for the Germans and Austrians, given their faith that a shining success will win the peace they desire, I am satisfied that they will make new efforts and new sacrifices. It is the political element that now gives this campaign its real importance. The Allies have lost their big chance, Germany has saved Bulgaria and Hungary on these fronts, but it remains to be seen whether she can now crush Rumania.

Personally, I do not think the biggest possible victory in Rumania will change the political situation, so far as the Allies are concerned, just as I did not believe German success at Verdun could alter French determination. But what is important now is the fact that Germany believes it will and therefore means to achieve it.

#### IV. MONASTIR

The French have an expression to describe a military operation made on one front with the purpose of relieving pressure on another. They call it a *coup de ventouse*, which is, literally translated, the application of a leech. This best describes the new activity in the Balkans, the drive at Monastir. Actually the chief purpose of this drive is to relieve the pressure upon Rumania by recalling Bulgar troops from the Dobrudja to defend the Macedonian conquests of Czar Ferdinand.

We may safely say that before all else the thing in the mind of Allied High Command is to exercise such pressure upon the southern front of the Bulgarians that they will not only have to give over their invasion of Rumania, but will also be compelled to appeal to their German and Austrian allies for reinforcements, which would probably have to be taken from Falkenhayn's armies or from the reserves marked for him. In a word, just as the Germans are endeavoring to destroy Rumania, the Allies are now concentrating their attention upon Bulgaria.

Monastir, which was the chief objective of Sarrail's advance, has for the Bulgars a sentimental value, outside of the military value which it possesses for all the Central Powers equally. It dominates the portion of Macedonia which saw the rise of Bulgar power in the Balkans nine centuries ago. It was assigned to Bulgaria by the Treaty of San Stefano, returned to the Turk at the Congress of Berlin, again assigned to Bulgaria by the treaty with Serbia which preceded the First Balkan War, and lost in the Second Balkan War, which Bulgaria precipitated because Serbia refused to surrender Monastir according to agreement. The present, therefore, is the second war Bulgaria has fought for Macedonia, for Monastir, because she joined the Central Powers a year ago to reconquer what she had lost in the war with Greece and Serbia.

To lose Monastir now, and with it Ochrida and the region west of the Vardar, is to lose the chief prize of the war for which Bulgaria has been fighting. With the





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#### THE VARIED RACIAL TYPES AND NATIONALITIES IN THE ALLIES' BALKAN ARMIES

The cosmopolitan character of the Allied Army on the Macedonian front is well illustrated in this picture, which shows, from left to right (back row): an "Anzac," a French Senegalese, a Russian, an Indian, an Italian, and a Serbian. In the front row, left to right, are a Cretan (Greek Revolutionist), another Senegalese, a Frenchman, a French Indo Chinese, and another Cretan.

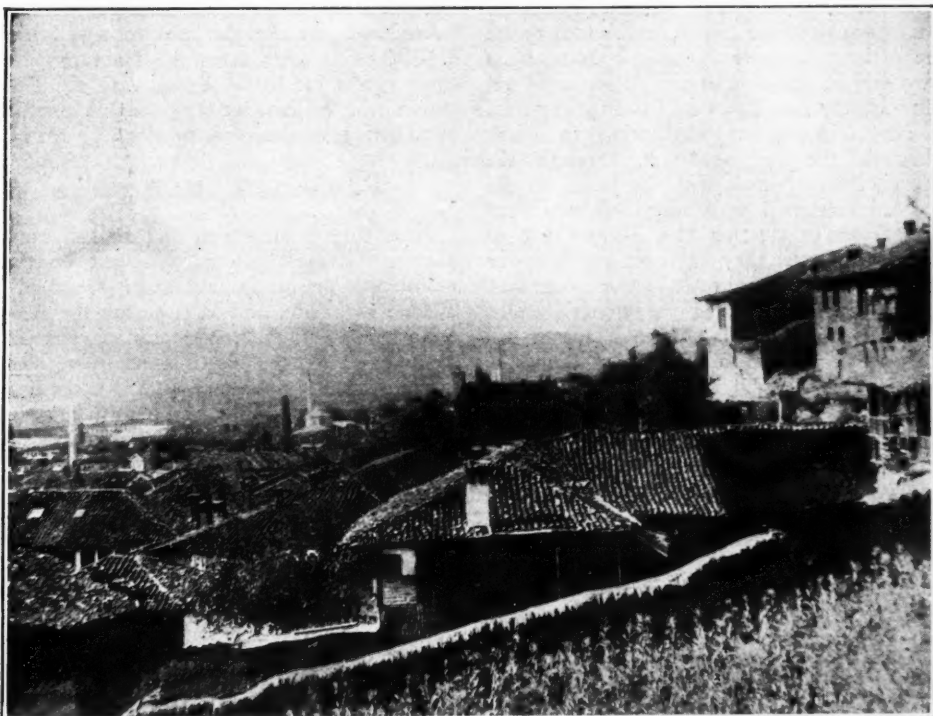


Photo by American Press Association

#### A VIEW OF THE CITY OF MONASTIR

Monastir, in Serbian Macedonia, was taken from the Bulgars by the united Serbian and French forces on November 19. Strategically of great value, with its strong defenses and its situation at the cross roads of important highways, it was taken from the Turks by the Serbians in November, 1912, was seized by the Bulgar-Teuton forces under Mackensen in November, 1913, and now again the Serbian colors fly over it.

loss goes a heavy casualty list, for the main burden of resisting the Serb, French, Russian, Italian and British forces in Macedonia is carried by the Bulgars. And even if they lose all of Macedonia with Monastir, they will have to endure more casualties, for the Allies will still push on. No one will venture to forecast that the fall of Monastir, even if it brings military disaster as well (these lines are written when only the fact of the fall of Monastir is known), will persuade Bulgaria to make a separate peace. The thing is just possible, given the fact that the Bulgar entered the war with little enthusiasm and recognizing that there does exist a pro-Russian party in Bulgaria.

The military value of Monastir is easily explained. Monastir is situated in a plain bounded on its eastern and western sides by mountain walls, that on the west rising to 8000 feet, that on the east to 6000 feet. West of the mountain wall are Presba and Ochrida Lakes, beyond which is the Albanian wilderness. Hence it was next to impossible to turn the western flank of the Bulgars, and they were holding a sort of Thermopylæ. Between the two mountain walls they have stretched trench lines which rested upon the mountains as a gate rests upon its two sets of posts; until the Allies could get through the gate they could not move north.

Now, instead of attempting to break through the gate—that is, through the trench lines—Sarrail sent the Serbs up the eastern mountain wall and they have been systematically clearing the Bulgars out of these hills until they have got north as far as Monastir, but above it in the mountains. The French, escalating the western walls, did the same thing, but when Monastir fell they were still five miles south of Monastir. It was the Serbian success that compelled the Bulgars to evacuate all their lines of trenches, because of the flanking fire from the mountains taken by the Serbs.

Monastir having fallen, the Bulgars must now retreat north over the Babuna Pass, probably making their first stand at Prilep, on the heights between the Monastir Plain and the Vardar Valley. Such a retreat, given existing weather conditions, may cost them all their heavy artillery and might end in disaster. But its immediate effect would be to expose the flank of the other Bulgar army, which is defending the valley of the Vardar, up which goes the Salonica-Belgrade railroad, which is the main avenue of advance for Sarrail. A very considerable retirement from Doiran might then take place and might

even extend to the evacuation of all the Vardar valley from the Greek frontier to Uskub.

All these latter considerations are speculations. But a real success, such a success as the Serbs alone achieved just four years ago on this same field where they routed the Turkish army of Djavid Pasha and drove it into the Albanian wilderness, might easily change the whole face of conditions in the Balkans. And what is of greatest interest now, it would necessarily influence the Rumanian campaign and might affect Bulgarian internal conditions.

It is always well to remember that the main Allied objective in the whole Balkan War is the railroad binding the Central Powers to Constantinople. If this can be cut the war will instantly change in character, for Germany will lose the one solid conquest of the war, the single chance to bring from the war a place in the sun, and will be thrown back upon Central European conditions. The fall of Constantinople, once this line were cut, would be inevitable, however long delayed. It is for this railroad that Sarrail is reaching. He is a very great distance from it even now when Monastir has fallen, and the Bulgars are retiring upon Uskub. But aside from the main purpose there is the incidental necessity to aid Rumania, and this is what the present Monastir operation was designed to do.

## V. POLAND "RESTORED"

Next to the Rumanian and Balkan campaigns, the most interesting event of the month was the proclamation of a "restored" Poland at Lublin and Warsaw by the Austrian and German conquerors of Russian Poland. This step closed a whole year of hesitation and dubitation. It was taken at a time when there could be no mistaking its purpose. It was a deliberate attempt to repeat Napoleon's success in enlisting Poles, by his creation of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw at Tilsit, and it was marked by similar limitations.

Napoleon's Poland included all the territory of Russian Poland as it existed in 1914, together with the present German province of Posen. But when he freed Poland he was at peace with Austria and had no wish to invite a new war by endeavoring to take Galicia from Austria. He also refrained from taking from Prussia the portion of Poland which, before the First Partition, separated East Prussia from the rest of the Hohenzollern state. These failures led to



REGIONS INHABITED BY POLES

a final failure, for, although he did get Polish recruits, in limited numbers, he did not enlist the Polish people, as he might have done had he been more generous.

The present Austro-German project is much more restricted than was Napoleon's. Neither the Poles of Posen nor those of Galicia are included in this new Polish state; only Russia's Polish provinces are affected by the new decision. But at the same moment Galicia, which contains 5,000,000 Poles, has been promised autonomy, whatever that may mean. As for the Poles of Posen, they have been promised nothing and can expect nothing.

The first conclusion to be drawn from the latest move is that the Germans have abandoned all hope of a separate peace with Russia. To create a new state out of Russian territory and Russian subjects can only be accepted as proof that Germany no longer expects to be able to bargain with Russia, as she has long hoped. If only to regain lost provinces, Russia must now continue.

The second conclusion is no less patent. In "restoring" a portion of Poland, Austria and Germany have run the same risk that Austria ran when she consented at the Congress of Vienna to the creation of a relatively strong Sardinia, namely, it promised future effort in her own Italian provinces for liberty and unification with free Italians. Nothing is more certain, even if the Central Powers win the war and are able to make the Polish autonomy permanent, than that

the Poles in their own provinces will seek union with the Poles of the autonomous Poland. All modern history supports the belief that once a fraction of a people is free, all parts will seek freedom and union. The case of Serbia, still fresh in mind, is an admirable example.

For Austria this means the danger of losing some 5,000,000 subjects. But this would not be too serious, because these 5,000,000 Poles live in a well-defined district in which there are no other races. Austria could afford to sacrifice her Poles and gain a strong buffer state on the east in return. It is different with Germany; her Poles are inextricably entangled with Teutons, and if old Poland were restored, she would face mutilation, and 2,000,000 Germans east of the Vistula would be cut off from all contact with the main block of German peoples by a Polish wall thrust north toward and west of Danzig.

Yet a Poland made up of Austrian and Russian Poles would be a state of at least 17,000,000 people. It would hardly endure being cut off from the sea and thus made tributary to Germany. All the considerations of self-interest and sentiment would lead it to aspire to retake old Polish lands, some of them still populated by Poles, and gain a window on the sea. And with such an ambition Russia, once she had lost her Polish provinces, would necessarily sympathize. Thus would be born a Polish question like to the old Serb question, but this time pressing fatally upon Germany, not Austria.

We are bound to conclude that in undertaking even the limited and partial restoration of Poland now promised, Germany was driven by necessities, for no one can mistake the risks. Poland divided between three great powers, all united in a common policy of repressing the Poles, was one thing. A Poland partially free and longing to achieve complete freedom and unity, a Poland secretly or openly championed by Russia—this would be a far different thing. And this is what the future seems to promise, even if the Central Powers win.

But if they lose—if they are heavily defeated—will Russia fail to follow their example and liberate their fractions of Poland? She has already promised an autonomous Poland; will she not include within it old Polish cities like Cracow and Danzig, Posen and Thorn? Will she not insist that this autonomous Poland have a frontage on the Baltic, control of the lower Vistula? Will she not view with equanimity the passing of

the 2,000,000 Teutons in East and West Prussia under a Slav rule? Nor is there any better reason why 4,000,000 Poles should be subject to German rule than that 2,000,000 Germans should be subjects of a Slav state.

The Polish incident is one of the most interesting of the whole war. It opens new horizons and raises new problems. It may prove the greatest blunder of Germany during this war; it certainly gives promise of new vitality to Polish patriotism and new basis for Polish hopes. In any event, Germany has raised the question and Russia has responded with the expected protest and challenge. Germany is now raising a Polish army, but it is too soon to estimate her success or failure. What is plain is that she has risked much; even Austria has taken a considerable gamble, in the hope of getting recruits. Is it too much to conclude that this points to a growing apprehension on the subject of man-power, an apprehension plainly disclosed in the shameful violation of the rights of humanity and the rules of international law in recent Belgian deportations?

The psychologist might, too, find material for profound investigation in the mentality which invites neutral applause for a proposal to liberate the Poles and at the same moment excites neutral indignation by deporting the unhappy Belgians.

## VI. BRITISH PROGRESS

November saw a long pause in the operations at the Somme, followed by a sudden British advance—the most business-like of all British advances—the capture of some 6000 prisoners and the winning of a local success at a relatively low cost in casualties. The manner in which Beaucourt, Beaumont-Hamel, and St. Pierre Divion were taken was of infinitely more importance than the captures themselves. Here was a plain indication of a fact long doubted but becoming unmistakable, that the new British armies were learning the game of modern war.

To-day Britain has 1,500,000 troops in France. In the last four months she has lost close to 600,000 in the fighting which has been going forward. She has actually taken over the operative task in the West, although French attacks continue at points. Conceivably she will presently take over still more of the French front—to-day she holds rather less than one-quarter of the west front—some French writers urge this and some

British commentators have forecast it. Actually Germany has now to deal with a fresh foe, just beginning to bring his trained troops in great masses into action.

At the beginning of the Somme battle the British failed rather badly. They failed as our troops failed in all the early battles of the Civil War, and for the same reasons. They did not fail in courage or devotion; the men were as brave as the officers, but unfortunately only a little less trained. As a result the British attack was promptly held up, while the French made sweeping progress. The British losses were terrific where the French losses were light, and many British troops were killed by British guns, so difficult is the work of coördinating man with gun in modern attack.

But from July to November the improvement has been steady and rapid. The new British armies are not as good as the German or the French; the new officers are not the equals of the French and German officers who have given their lives to the study of the business of war. But there is no longer the hopeless inferiority of the early months of the war. Guns the British have, as good as the French or the German, and munitions in adequate amounts. Gunners they are getting, now that the French have lent their artillery officers to train the British.

Next year, in the minds of most British military critics, the British army will be ready. It will be equal to its task, and its improvement matches the deterioration of the German army, through losses. Britain is now drawing on the best of its selected manhood, the men who volunteered at the early calls; the Germans are drawing upon the older and younger classes.

It is difficult to praise too highly the achievement of the British in creating a vast national army out of next to nothing in two short years. The Germans did not believe they would even dare to impose compulsory service, and British policy here in this case was a shock to all Germans, a shock which they confessed to my friend Mr. Swope, of the *World*, who has recently returned from Berlin and supplied this country with admirable pictures of present German conditions, seen sympathetically.

But the British army was not ready this year. It had to get its training in the field, and the training covered the period when a general offensive could hope to be successful. That time has passed now, and while we are likely to see thrusts, whenever the weather





A STREET IN SHELL-SHATTERED VERDUN

is favorable, there is no longer any thought in Paris or London of a piercing of the German line this year. In both capitals it is agreed that the real test will come next summer. Now the Somme operation is mainly continued to prevent the Germans from sending troops to Rumania and to keep a strain upon German resources in munitions and men.

I do not mean to say that it is not conceivable that the British may break the German lines in the west before next spring, but I do not believe there is a British officer who expects it or has expected it for the past two months. When the Germans say they have won the battle, when they say they have blocked the Anglo-French effort to pierce their lines, they seem to me to be telling the exact truth. The real Battle of the Somme seems to me to have ended several months ago, but the siege at the Somme is likely to go forward all winter and yield a harvest of ruined villages and prisoners to the assailant, at a cost that so far must have passed 600,000 in killed, wounded, and captured. Already 80,000 German prisoners have been taken. It is asserted by some military men that in this war the casualties average six times the prisoners; in that case the German loss at the Somme would be 480,000. This seems to me high, as does the German estimate of 750,000 casualties among the Allies, but nei-

ther figure is incredible and I cite them for what they are worth.

## VII. VERDUN—THEY DID NOT PASS

On October 21, exactly eight months to the day after the first German attack, three French divisions, commanded by General Magin, left their trenches, swarmed up the famous slopes of Fort Douaumont, took the fort, took the village of Fleury, the woods of Caillette, of Lauffee, of Fumin, took the Haudraumont quarries, the farm and work of Thiaumont, took the Damloup battery, and stretched a net around the Fort of Vaux, their attack pausing at the edge of Vaux village and about Vaux Pond. In a few hours there were retaken all the important places, all the component parts in the defensive system of the fortified camp of Verdun, save only the Fort of Vaux, and that was evacuated by the Germans a few days later.

When the French attack had ended and Vaux had been evacuated, the French remained in possession of every fort and every prepared line which had been erected before the war and which belonged to the old Verdun defense system. They had retaken in less than six hours the ground which had occupied the German army for more than seven months in daily fighting and cost the



THE HONORS OF VERDUN

(The picture shows the cushion on which the President of the Republic pinned the crosses and medals conferred on the town of Verdun by France and the Allies. At the top is the Cross of the Russian Order of St. George; underneath, from left to right, are seen the Military Cross, the Cross of the Legion of Honour, the French War Cross, the Italian Gold Medal for Military Valour; below, from left to right, the Serbian Gold Medal for Bravery, the Belgian Cross of Leopold I., and the Obilitch medal of Montenegro.)

Germans not less than half a million casualties. In making the assault the French took 6000 prisoners and lost rather less than 5000 in killed and wounded.

A more brilliant bit of scientific military operation it would be impossible to imagine. The Germans in Douaumont were surprised and the French captured many guns and a whole magazine of shells, grenades, and ammunition, together with vast stores of provisions and a water supply. Even the electric-light plant was soon in service, far down in the labyrinths of the ancient defense.

Such was the end of the German attack upon Verdun. To-day the French once more hold all the hills about Verdun, and of their losses in the defense they have retaken every yard that was of military value. The Germans took Douaumont on February 25; they were still advancing on June 25, and they had then covered rather less than two miles. This two miles the French covered in less than six hours. When the French counter-attacked, the Germans had reached the ditch of Souville. Literally, the French were fighting with their back to the wall; their

hold upon the hills on the east bank of the Meuse was measured by inches. Now, if the Germans desire Verdun they will have to begin all over again.

Verdun was saved, primarily, by the courage of its own defenders; but the offensive at the Somme long ago compelled the Germans to draw off men and guns to meet the new menace. When enough men and guns had gone to satisfy the French, they attacked, to get more elbow room, as General Petain expressed it. As long as the Germans held on to Vaux and Douaumont, there was a chance of a renewed offensive. The new French success has now made the earlier Verdun victory absolute.

On the military side this feat was chiefly important as it displayed the wonderful efficiency of the French army. On the sentimental side it has a value that cannot be exaggerated. Verdun will rank with the Marne in French history, and together these two triumphs of the French over the Germans will remain landmarks in war and history. It is unlikely that the victory will have any consequences. Nothing is less likely than a drive toward Metz. Conceivably there will be a new effort to remove the St. Mihiel salient, but even this is unlikely. Verdun does not offer a good base for an offensive; it is hardly likely to invite new efforts on the part of the Crown Prince.

One of the odd things about this war is the fashion in which we have grown accustomed to events which will remain the marvel of the generations which come hereafter. Anyone who was in France during the attack upon Verdun will agree that for the French, Verdun has become a vital circumstance in the history of the race. Long before the end of the attack Verdun had lost its military value; it had lost its moral value for the Germans, so far as the rest of the world was concerned, long before the end came; but the fall of Verdun, although it proved to be without consequences, would have been a tragedy for the whole French people, so passionately had they willed that it should hold.

For myself, after I had been to Verdun and seen the soldiers who were defending it, heard their confident assertion, "They shall not pass," I could not believe that there could be any other end to the battle than that which has now come. And I am satisfied that the same spirit will repulse any proposition of peace that does not include the redemption of Alsace-Lorraine.

# BOTHA OF SOUTH AFRICA

AS the nineteenth century was drawing to its close, one Louis Botha, a sturdy and prosperous young farmer of the Transvaal, found himself at the head of a peace party, in opposition to President Kruger, who was urging war with Great Britain.

the pioneers moved westward by stages, and in the eighties of the last century young Louis Botha was opening up a new country and laying social foundations precisely as hundreds of vigorous young Americans were doing at the same period in the Dakotas,

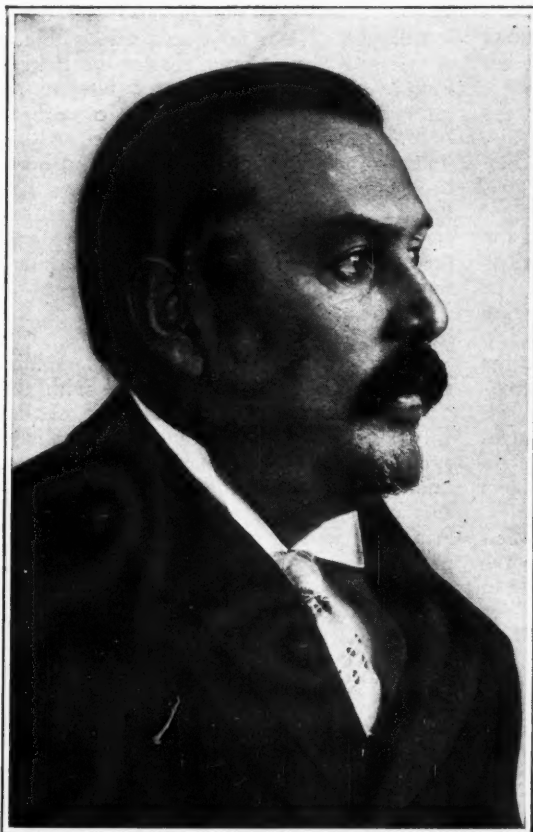
Washington, Montana, and Idaho.

Botha had been for peace with England, but when old Kruger's counsels prevailed and his country was committed to war, in 1899, no one answered the call to arms more promptly. Botha was thirty-seven when the summons came. That was in 1899. One year before, in America, hundreds of men of his type had joined the famous "Rough Riders" for service in Cuba with Roosevelt and Wood. If Botha had been a resident of Arizona or Montana in those days, instead of the Transvaal, there is no doubt whatever that the regiment would have numbered among its officers this strapping, Dutch-speaking son of the veldt, who could ride and shoot with the best cowboy of them all.

The Boer army organization would not be taken as a model for any modern military system; but its very weaknesses made easier the rise to high command of able subalterns. At least it gave a young officer his chance to show what was in him. Botha got his chance under Joubert. It was only a matter of weeks before this field-cornet was in command of armies. At Colenso, Botha with 6000 men held off Buller with 18,000, and made such use of the deep trench as has become familiar in the great war during the past two years. European experts have

studied, with profit, Botha's brilliant defenses. The shrewdness with which he divined the enemy's intentions was almost uncanny; and more than once it made him victor of a doubtful field. His only military training had been received years before in campaigns against the Zulus. He was never known to use a map. His accurate knowledge of the country made maps superfluous.

Becoming Commandant-in-Chief of the



RT. HON. LOUIS BOTHA, PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

We think of the South African Boers as exclusively Dutch, but many families among them are of French Huguenot stock; such were the Bothas, who had come to the Cape about the time other Huguenot families had crossed the Atlantic to America.<sup>1</sup> Each generation made its "trek," just as in America

<sup>1</sup> General Botha: The Career and the Man. By Harold Spender. Houghton, Mifflin. 348 pp. \$2. We are indebted to this excellent biography for many of the facts here stated.

Transvaal forces after the death of Joubert, Botha for nearly three years kept Roberts and Kitchener guessing, and it was only the relentless policy of British "frightfulness"—the laying waste of the land and the cutting off of supplies—that ended the uneven conflict. Kitchener's "reconcentration" of the Boers, not unlike the Spanish Weyler's policy in Cuba, at last made further resistance to the British power impossible.

Botha's own valuable farm had been destroyed in the war; but it was with no bitterness of spirit that he set about the restoration of his family's shattered fortunes and the rebuilding of his country. His sisters had married Englishmen, and among those who fought against him for three years were his own nephews. He himself had always been well disposed toward English rule. His feeling now was akin to that of many Confederate soldiers at the close of our own Civil War.

The reconstruction problem that faced the Boer republics in 1903 was quite as serious as that of our Southern States in 1865. In both cases there were complications of race and tradition that added immeasurably to the difficulty of solution. In America the North tried to impose its own plan of reconstruction on the stricken South, and failed. In South Africa, England attempted something of the same kind, and but for the co-operation of a few broad-visioned leaders among the Boers, she, too, would have failed. All the Milners and Merrimans and Selbornes that England could have sent to the Cape, however good their intentions, could not in fourteen years have put South Africa where she is to-day without the help of a Botha and a Smuts, working from purely patriotic impulses for the re-creation of a prostrate home-land.

Botha's close association with the English for many years before the war had shown him the possibilities of growth under their colonial system of self-government. Looking into the future he saw a great South African population working the mines and the farms, remote from the world's clashing interests, prospering as it had never prospered under the rule of Kruger and Steyn. In short, he had caught the vision; it remained for him to do his part in making it come true.

By the time the Transvaal was ready to begin the experiment of self-government, in 1907, it had in Botha a leader, respected alike by English and Dutch, who could be counted on to rally all elements to the support of the new colonial state. It was foreordained that

he should be the first Premier; and his co-operation with Lord Selborne, the Governor-General, laid the foundations of the Union of South Africa which went into effect in 1910. This is a real union of four colonies rather than a federation, and governs a population of a million and a quarter whites and five million blacks, scattered over an area somewhat larger than Germany and Austria-Hungary combined, or the aggregate areas of Texas, California, and the State of New York (see map on page 636).

Botha's promotion from the premiership of the Transvaal to that of the Union itself—a dramatic honor for a man who within a decade had been in arms against the British Empire—was not an unmixed blessing so far as his personal well-being was concerned. It brought severe tests of his patience and his statesmanship. The new government soon had to face industrial disturbances that threatened its very existence. In the strikes on the Rand, Botha brought the miners and the companies together and secured arbitration. In the railroad strikes he took drastic measures, deporting to England ten of the leaders who had fomented the trouble.

But all the earlier difficulties of administration seemed light as compared with the perils that attended the outbreak of the European War. The Union had cordially agreed to the removal of the British troops, undertaking its own defense, and had further promised to invade German Southwest Africa on behalf of the Imperial Government, when it found itself confronted with active rebellion within its own borders. The insurgents were headed by General De Wet and other Boer veterans, and for a time they threatened serious mischief. Botha dealt with the movement swiftly and energetically. In hunting down the rebels, Dutch troops were employed in preference to English, and the pursuers soon proved to be quite as adept as the pursued when it came to field movements on the lines of old-time Boer strategy. In a short time General De Wet himself was surrounded and captured, and the "rebellion" effectually put down with little spilling of blood. The result was attained, in the main, by men of Dutch antecedents—not by a force of British conquerors, and the way it was done attested the real strength of the Boer-English bond that Botha had welded.

Those who have followed in the newspapers the British fortunes in Africa during the war are familiar with the story of Botha's invasion of German Southwest



Africa—how he recruited an army of 50,000, half British and half Dutch, entered the German territory at three points, crossed the deserts by forced marches (his own division making 190 miles in five days), surprised and confused the Germans by the swiftness of his movements, and at last surrounded them and compelled their surrender to a force smaller than their own. It was the soldier Botha who did all this within two months' time and with a surprisingly small loss of life; but it was the statesman who, when he had the German troops at his mercy, refused to shoot them down in their defenseless position, because, as he said, "we shall have to live with their people in the years to come," and it was the same generous spirit that dictated terms of surrender more magnanimous than any the world has known since Grant and Lee met at

Appomattox. Botha's work made German Southwest Africa (a country nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom itself) a province of the South African Union. Boer colonies will settle in it, and it may become to the Union what our own great Southwest is to the United States. It is true that "German Southwest" has not been highly esteemed for its fertility, but neither

was the "Great American Desert" fifty years ago.

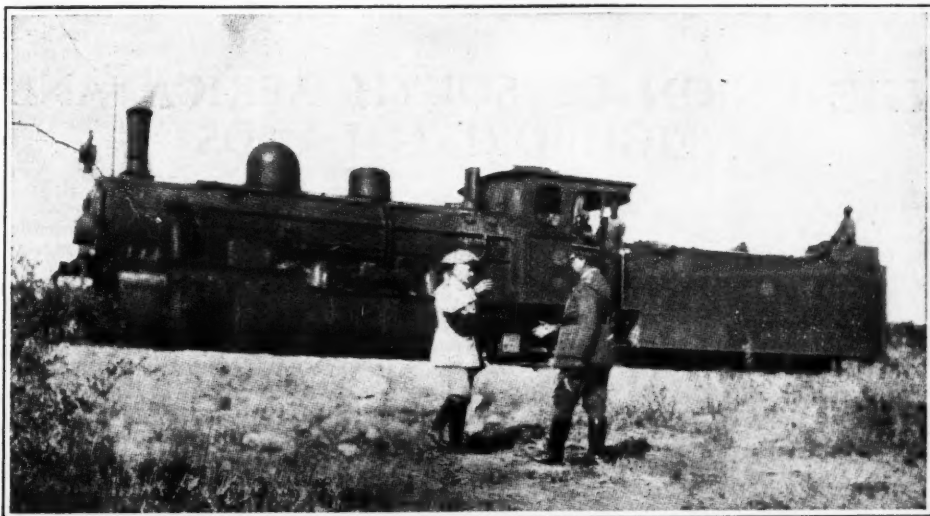
Botha's next service to the empire was the equipment of the East African expedition, and the success of that venture, under the guidance of its Boer commander, General Smuts, is one of the brightest pages in England's record of the war.

In all Britain's dominions there is at this moment no more commanding figure than "Oom Louis," greatest of Afrikaners.

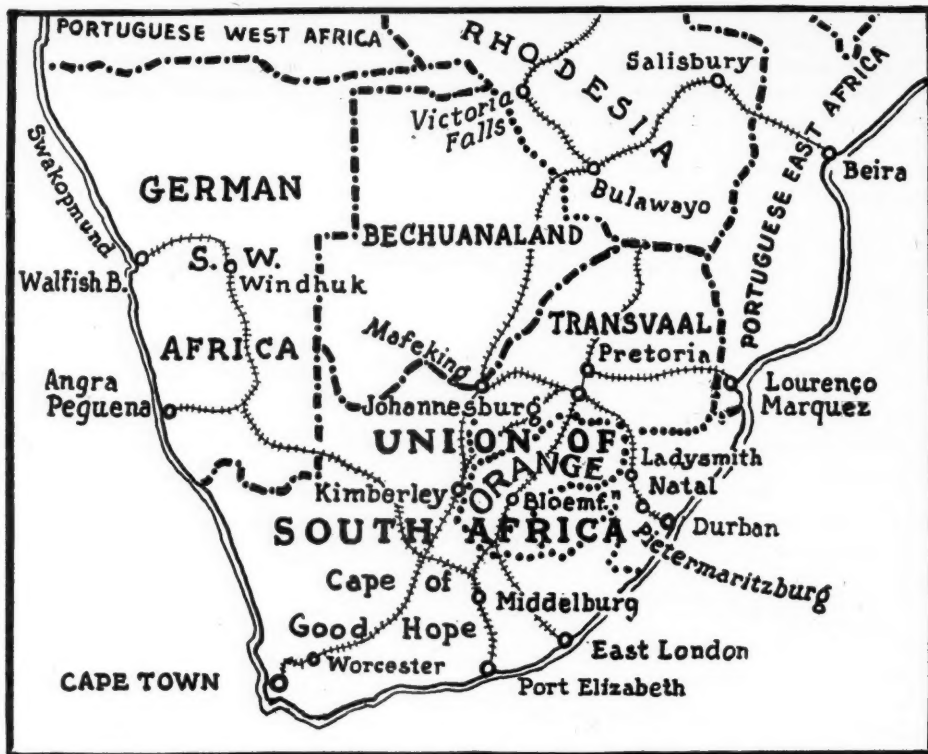
W. B. S.



TYPING THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OF GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA



GENERAL BOTHA GREETING DR. SEITZ, IMPERIAL GOVERNOR OF GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA



## THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, AND NEIGHBORING LANDS

THE Union of South Africa, established in 1910, is made up of the Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State. The area of the provinces constituting the Union, in square miles, is as follows:

Cape .....	276,995
Natal .....	35,290
Transvaal .....	110,426
Orange Free State.....	50,389
Total .....	473,100

Of the total population of 5,973,294 in 1911, about 4,700,000 were native, or colored. The Boer Provinces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State showed an increase, respectively, of 32.78 per cent. and 36.37 per cent., during the seven years, 1904-1911. Among the cities of the Union only two, Johannesburg and Germiston, showed an increase of population, the former of nearly 50 per cent. in seven years, and the latter of 70 per cent. Johannesburg now has a population of over 120,000.

Under the name Rhodesia is included the en-

tire region extending from the Transvaal Province, northward to the borders of the Congo State and German East Africa. It is bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, Nyassaland, and German East Africa, and on the west by the Congo State, Portuguese West Africa, and Bechuanaland. All this territory is under the administration of the British South Africa Company. The Zambesi River divides it into Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The area of these two divisions is 290,000 and 148,575 square miles, respectively.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate lies between the Zambesi River on the north and the Molopo on the south, and extends from the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland on the east to German Southwest Africa. Its area is about 275,000 square miles, and it is administered by a British Resident Commissioner.

German Southwest Africa, which was taken in 1915 by the army of the Union, under General Botha, has an area of 322,450 square miles—greater than that of either of the provinces belonging to the Union, but a great part of this area is barren and desert land. The entire territory is now under the British flag, awaiting the decision of the European War to determine its final status.

# THE GRANT MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT

*Henry M. Shrady will soon have completed a dozen years of unremitting labor devoted to the execution of a public task for the people of the United States. He has never sought the limelight, and his modesty is as characteristic as his genius for taking infinite pains. One part after another of his great memorial monument to Ulysses S. Grant assumes its place at the foot of Capitol Hill. The final result will satisfy the critical and will delight the larger public. What Mr. Shrady is doing, and how he is doing it, is well told for our readers by Mr. Knaufft in the present article.—THE EDITOR.*

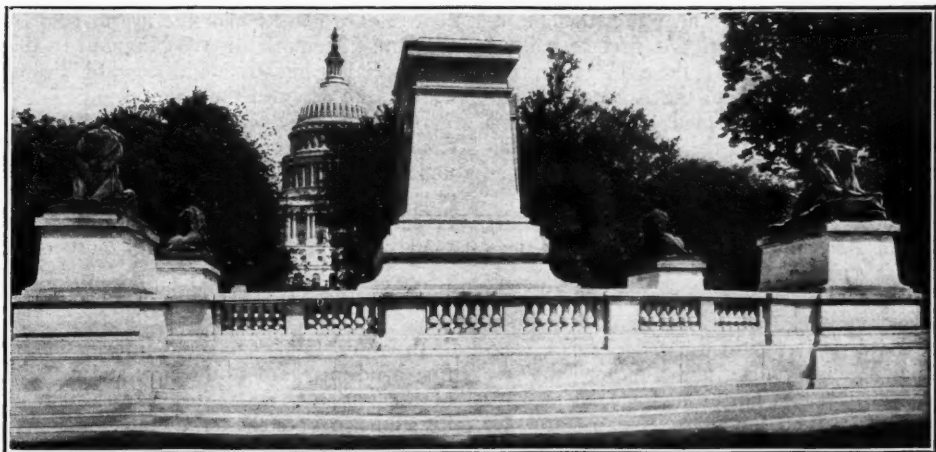
IN 1901 a competition at Washington called for a design for a memorial to General Grant, to be placed at the head of the Mall, and to cost \$250,000; the judges were Charles F. McKim, Augustus Saint Gaudens, and Daniel C. French, and the winner of the commission in April, 1902, was a young sculptor, almost entirely unknown, named Henry Merwin Shrady. To-day this monument is so well under way—lacking only the central figure of General Grant and two bas-reliefs—that it seems a fitting time to draw attention to a work of

art that is particularly sincere, particularly graphic, and thoroughly American.

It is, we say, thoroughly American, mainly perhaps because its author is thoroughly American in heritage, sentiments, and convictions. Mr. Shrady comes from a long line of American professional men who have done their share of public service; an ancestor was one of the founders of King's College, now Columbia; and his father was a surgeon in the army during the Civil War (he attended Grant during his last illness, and was long editor of *The Medical Record*.)



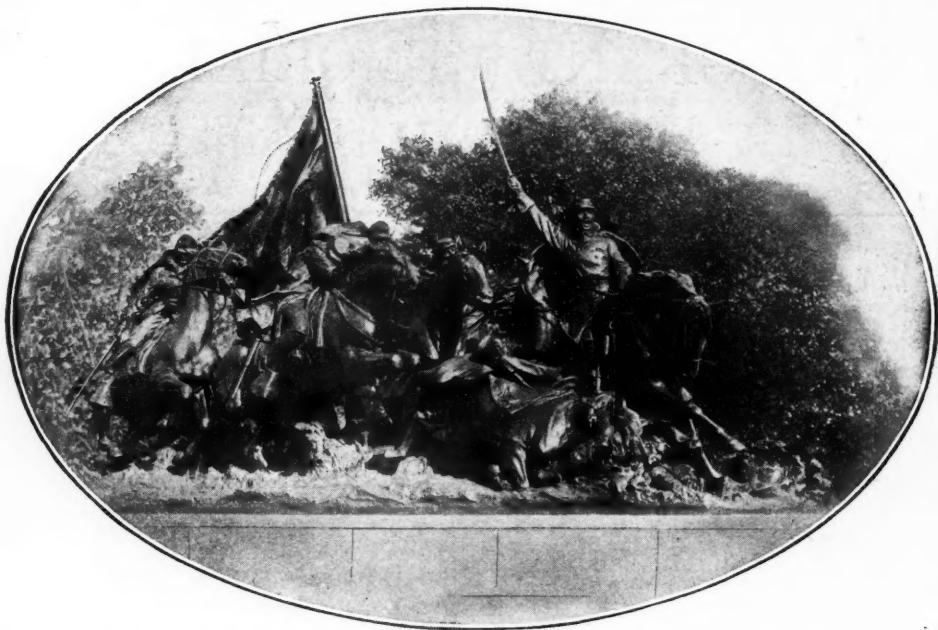
LOOKING TOWARD THE CAPITOL  
—CAVALRY GROUP FIGURE



Photograph by Commercial Photo Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.

## THE GRANT MEMORIAL, LOOKING FROM THE MALL TOWARD THE CAPITOL

(The pedestal is 265 feet long—it will be about 65 feet to the top of the figure of General Grant—and was designed by Edward Pearce Casey, the architect of the Memorial Bridge that will be built across the Potomac, and of the completion of the Congressional Library. On the central pedestal will stand Mr. Shrady's "General Grant," and to the north and south have now been placed his Cavalry and Artillery groups; on the sides of the pedestal will be two bas-reliefs of Infantry mustering, and making a charge. Parking extends from the monument down to the Potomac, where the Lincoln Memorial stands; about midway between these is the Washington Monument)



© Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

#### CAVALRY CHARGE, DURING THE CIVIL WAR

(From the cavalry group now in place on the Grant Memorial. For four years Mr. Shrady served in the National Guard, both in the Infantry and the Artillery, in order that he might learn what military things look like, and how things are done. As a result a group like this looks very convincing; we feel the sculptor knew his subject thoroughly)

Mr. Shrady was graduated from Columbia in 1894, and studied for the bar, though he never practised; he engaged in business for some five years, when an attack of typhoid fever necessitated a year's rest, and it was then, to occupy his mind, that he interested himself in art. At first he painted some animal pictures; these his wife, unknown to him, took to the Academy of Design—they were accepted and hung. His wife brought him to the opening day exhibition. He had not known her purpose till he stood before his own paintings.

Encouraged by this approval of his ability by the Academy jury he began to look upon art as a serious profession, and he next interested himself in sculpture. He modeled some small figures, mostly animals. These found a ready sale in the galleries of a well-known jewelry firm, and someone who saw one of his small horses advised him to enter the competition for an equestrian statue for the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn. This he did with a figure of General Washington at Valley Forge. He won the commission, and that gave him further confidence in his ability to succeed in art.

Indeed, it gave him so much confidence

that, when a little later an elevator that lifted his horse model up to his studio broke down and a few weeks waiting for it to be repaired gave him some forced leisure, he determined to enter a much more important contest of which he had just heard, namely, the Grant Memorial in Washington. In this he associated himself with Edward Pearce Casey, who designed the pedestal.

It was a Herculean task for so inexperienced a youth—one wholly self-taught—to undertake; a daring venture in view of the prominence of the judges—McKim, Saint Gaudens, and French—and in view of the national appeal that the monument must make.

## II

In order to obtain some information at first hand in regard to the aims and methods of the sculptor, we visited Mr. Shrady at his studio in Westchester County.

The country of Westchester is particularly concrete; it is so made up of little hills and valleys, streams and lakes, that it looks as though the Creator had fashioned it to teach physical geography to children. All the "Primary Highlands," the "Secondary,





© Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

#### ARTILLERY CHARGE, DURING THE CIVIL WAR

(From the artillery group now in place on the Grant Memorial. A very animated group—full of weight—the poses are unconventional. Mr. Shrady's years of service as Captain in the Artillery enabled him to make his scene seem like a page from history, not merely an artist's dream)

Highlands," and "Great Central Plains" known to text books are to be seen on a small scale, as one sees in miniature on the mirror eyepiece of a telescope, no larger than a half-dollar, the craters and mountains of the moon.

One could not help but feel that this spot, where all of nature's characteristics are epitomized in a single square mile, was the ideal place for the work-shop of the sculptor who purposed to epitomize the whole of Grant's career in a single monument 265 feet long.

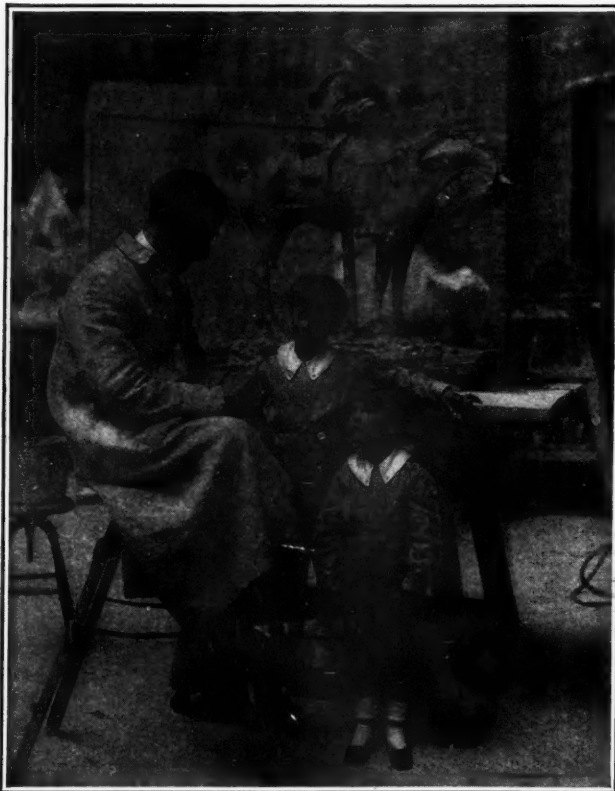
Here, on a hilltop back of his residence, part of which is over 200 years old, we found Mr. Shrady's studio; and knowing of his self-reliance, we are not much surprised to learn that he built it with his own hands, casting the concrete blocks for its walls. The outside is frankly rectangular, like the Italian villas of Raphael's time. Inside everything indicates the practical workman, not the dilettante. There are no tapestries on the wall, no rugs on the floor; but bags of plaster-of-Paris, for making molds, are stacked up near a great stove, while the skeleton of a horse rests against the wall, and on stands, at every turn, are models of statues in various degrees of completion.

Mr. Shrady gave us the information we sought with the modesty and frankness of a boy.

In regard to the final aspect of the monument, we asked what the big form would be? He replied, that as a big decorative unit the monument would be pyramidal in outline. At the apex would be the equestrian figure of General Grant; then the eye would fall down a step to four lions, frankly decorative, representing the guardians of the national and of the army flag; and then, a little lower, the eye would rest on two large groups, one a cavalry charge, the other the charge of a battery of artillery.

In his very first conception Mr. Shrady planned to avoid the conventional allegorical figures of "Victory," "War," "Courage," "Peace," and so forth, that are found on such memorials. He intended, rather, to be ultra realistic, and portray the actual occurrences of General Grant's career in facsimile, as it were.

The final impression of the monument is to be that it commemorates a period in our history when there was a great upheaval. Troops are being rushed to the front; the young men of the country have answered the call to arms, and every effort is being made



HENRY MERWIN SHRADLY IN HIS STUDIO WITH TWO OF HIS CHILDREN  
(In the background is the model of his General Grant—seated on his thoroughbred, serene and confident—that will crown his Washington work)

to save the Union. It needed a great man to control these seething forces. Such a leader was General Grant, and he is seen at the apogee of the monument seated, calm and impassible, the very embodiment of confidence. It was well known that during the fiercest battle he would sit upon his horse whittling a stick. He felt quite certain as to what the outcome of the fight would be, and so he always kept his poise. Grant required that his mount should be a thoroughbred, well groomed, and its accoutrements perfect; but he cared very little about his own dress, and never wore a sabre during an engagement.

As Mr. Shradly advanced in his studies, while he still wished to be accurate in every particular, he cared less and less to have the actual details assert themselves, striving rather to eliminate all unessential details, and to reduce all forms to a few big planes and decorative masses.

He also cared less about portraying the actual occurrences of General Grant's career.

He felt he would rather be decorative than pictorial. He wanted to get the spirit of Grant's time, rather than be strictly correct about any one battle.

He eliminated all suggestion of the gruesome incidents of war—no man or horse is dying; no blood is flowing; no agony is visible. A horse has fallen—he is sliding forward, his rider prone beside him—but that is as far as the sculptor has gone to make one shudder. He felt that incident necessary to accentuate the rush of conflict.

It was easy to see, as Mr. Shradly talked, that he had made this commission his life work; that he was developing as a man and an artist as it progressed; and that the final result was going to be something more than an enlargement of the sketch which obtained the prize for him in 1902.

### III

If a piece of sculpture is to be a proper public monument and not a mere museum piece, it must speak to the passerby.

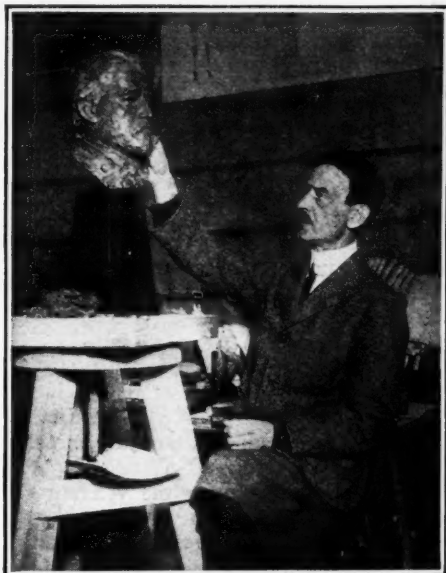
To test the validity of Mr. Shradly's groups we visited Washington on a golden day in November, and, with a sentinel's gait, paced up and down in front of the monument watching the visitors who stopped before it, and now and again approached them, asking them for their impressions, cross-examining them as categorically as Li Hung Chang cross-examined the people he was introduced to. "Does it seem real to you?" we asked. "Does it seem quite true?" "What do you see in each group?"

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the answers we received proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that this sculptor, who is untaught as regards his art, had learned how to speak to the people through sculptural forms.

"Does it look real?" we asked two artillery boys, who had stopped over in Washington on their way home from the Mexican border, as they stood before the field battery

group. "Indeed it does," was the prompt reply. "That man with the flag, he's the guidon; he rides an extra horse next to the leaders; behind are the wheelers, or the pole team; they've come to the edge of a precipice or a river, or something, and he's bringing the horses up to a sudden halt. Those horses are fine. With us to-day the leaders are a little lighter in build, but we have heavy wheelers in the pole team. Those horses are good and sturdy, just the ones for that work. The cannoneers sitting on the limber are holding on just as I've seen them do many a time when there came a sudden jolt. The captain will give the order to unlumber in a minute, and then the cannoneers will jump down and load the piece. It's a different kind from what we have to-day. They used a ramrod and fired with a fuse or cap. I've fired that kind of a gun in a moving picture of a Civil War battle I was in. It would kick a bit. Our field pieces to-day have about a 44-inch recoil only."

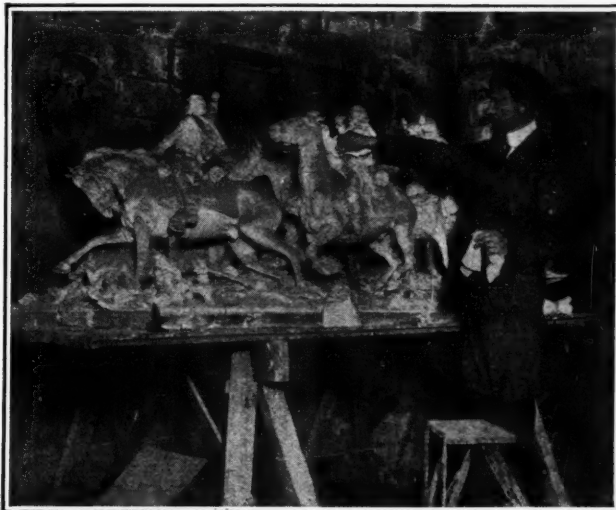
He would like to get a snapshot of that group, so took his camera around to the other side, where the lighting was better. Here many new details interested him: "See



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MR. SHRADY AND A STUDY-HEAD OF GRANT

(The simplicity and breadth of the hollows in this head make it very modern in technic, and guarantee that it would "carry" from a distance. Grant is, however, represented wearing a hat in the equestrian figure)



© American Press Association, N. Y.

A GLIMPSE INTO A SCULPTOR'S STUDIO

(On the floor is the first wax model of Mr. Shradly's Cavalry Group: this has been enlarged and cast in plaster, on this plaster model the sculptor appears to be working as though cutting away, or shaping, soft wax or clay (on the hard plaster the finishing details are really cut away with a sharper tool). From this plaster group, an enlarged group is made the actual size of the bronze figures, or rather a little larger to admit of a shrinkage in the casting, of about a sixteenth of an inch to the foot. This full-sized model is sent to the foundry, and a bronze casting is made by the *cire perdue* or "lost wax" process. The bronze is 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. tin. The cost of casting a single figure of a horse and rider is about \$25,000.)

We may note here, in the white figures better than in the dark bronze figures, the thoroughness of the anatomical forms. Mr. Shradly made special investigations in biology at the Museum of Natural History, New York, in order to perfect himself in animal anatomy, and dissected horses and mounted their skeletons that he might know their form from A to Z)

the slack traces; that's true! The harness is almost exactly like what we have now, only that's a leather collar; we have steel collars. Also the toggles—where the traces are hitched to the collar—these are leather; we have steel cables fastened to the collar. Here there are no saddles on the off horses; with us saddles are on both horses. The men have sabres here. We don't wear sabres; we carry pistols, they are more effective."

The cavalry group he didn't know so much about, but, of course, had "seen them often, as the cavalry always supported a battery on one side. It looked like a skirmish charge. The captain of the troop was raising his sword and urging them on."

Two Grand Army men, veterans of Vicksburg, were equally impressed, but owing, perhaps to failing eyesight—they were between

seventy and eighty—they did not grasp the significance of the groups so quickly. But, by our pointing out some of the details, there was soon an awakened enthusiasm. "Yes, the groups were like what they had seen at Vicksburg, only the horses seemed a bit mixed up"—they evidently looked for line formation in the cavalry charge—and in the artillery scene they felt that the cannon could not get on much farther if the horses were in such a tangle. But after a little explanation they admitted that, as regards the cavalry, why, after the first formal charge there would be apt to be little side skirmishes over the battlefield, and in such cases the ranks *would* be broken.

Then it dawned upon the veterans that there were possibilities they had not thought of, and they began to figure out what might have happened. "The fellow with the sword, he's the captain; he doesn't need the sword much, but he must have some emblem of authority. The trumpeter keeps near

him, and the captain calls out his orders so he can hear, and he sounds 'Charge' and 'Retreat' on his bugle." Yes, he had seen a horse and rider fall just like that.

And so they rambled on till it became too dark for them to see plainly, and they turned to go with a farewell "thanks" for our having directed their attention to something they felt was "great."

The afternoon had advanced; the light began to fade; the people ceased to come into the park. In the dusk the figures of the statues seemed to nestle closer together, so that the groups became, as the sculptor would wish they might, perfect silhouetted units of decorative contour.

The twittering sparrows hopped lightly under the feet of the rearing horses, and the gray squirrels chased one another about the marbled base as though they considered the huge bronze masses as much a part of the park as the trees and shrubs. War effigies had no terrors for them.



DECORATIVE LION—THE  
GUARDIAN OF THE FLAG



© American Press Association, New York.

ON THE LEFT APPEARS MR. SHRADY'S UNCOMPLETED MODEL OF A SITTING STATUE OF THE FINANCIER JAY COOKE, BUILDER OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, THAT WILL BE ONE OF THE PUBLIC MONUMENTS OF THE CITY OF DULUTH, MINN.





BOY SCOUTS IN A TYPICAL "CLEAN-UP" CAMPAIGN

## TRAINED FOR CITIZENSHIP: THE BOY SCOUT

BY JAMES E. WEST  
(Chief Scout Executive)



THE public is not accustomed to think of boys and bond issues in the same connection. The last general election in New York State, therefore, has given the public something new to think about.

The State Parks Committee had before it the problem of presenting to the people of New York State a proposition for the issue of \$10,000,000 worth of bonds for the extension of the park system of the State and the preservation of the forests essential

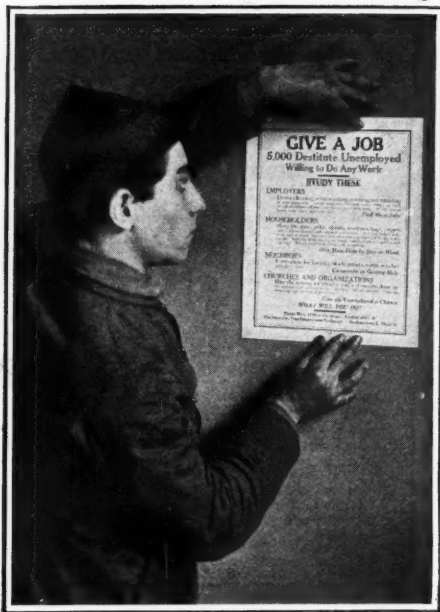
to an adequate water supply for the cities of New York.

There are over one and one-half million voters in New York State, and the State

Parks Committee had no facilities for quickly placing before the voters the exact facts upon which to base judgment on this momentous question. It was a non-partisan and non-political proposition. Such questions must be presented on separate ballots. In a Presidential election the voter, with three ballots in his hand, might easily overlook and neglect the one which to him seemed of minor importance. Obviously it was necessary thoroughly to arouse and inform the public.

The Committee decided to issue an illustrated twenty-four-page pamphlet setting forth the facts, and appealed to the Boy Scouts of America of the State of New York for cooperation in distributing it. The policies and regulations of the Boy Scouts prohibit participation in political or partisan issues, but this issue was found to be non-political and of benefit to all the people. Therefore the executive board authorized that the eleven hundred scoutmasters in the State be given an opportunity to volunteer in the distribution of these pamphlets through the members of their troops.

As a result, twelve thousand boys in the State of New York responded and in a very



HELPING IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT CAMPAIGN  
AT CLEVELAND

intelligent and effective way distributed nearly two hundred thousand of the booklets, thereby giving the voters an opportunity to analyze the merits of the plan. This has resulted in a large vote being cast, with a substantial majority in favor of the bond issue.

In this way the members of the Boy Scouts of America of the State of New York have strikingly illustrated their interest in a big civic movement affecting the public welfare. More than this, in the distribution of these pamphlets and by the thought occasioned incident to their work a very definite conception has been developed in the minds of the boys as to their relationship as individuals to the big problems of the State and Nation, and it was brought home to them very vividly that their membership in the Boy Scouts of America meant practical training for citizenship.

#### SERVING THE COMMUNITY

While this is a most conspicuous and striking example of the training for citizenship *by doing* instead of by merely acquiring book information, this sort of thing

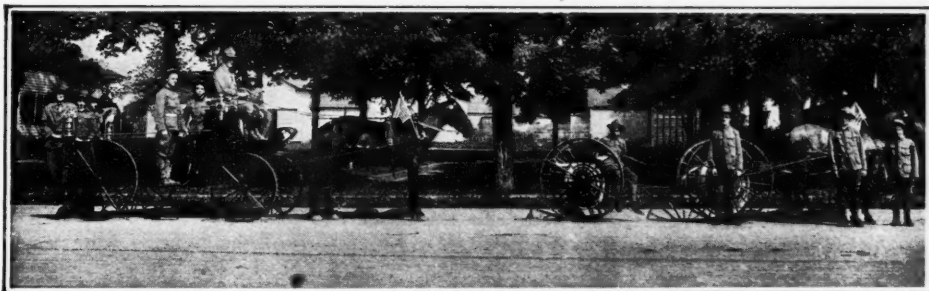
is taking place in every town throughout the country where troops of Boy Scouts are organized. Annual troop reports received at the national headquarters in New York during the past twelve months set forth eleven hundred and four different instances of scouts assisting in community clean-up campaigns. Twelve cases are reported in which scouts established public drinking places; eighteen of scouts acting as volunteer forestry wardens; forty-two in which they have assumed responsibility for raising and lowering the American flag on public buildings; 168 cases in which the scouts have taken some definite responsibility of adding to the attractiveness of their home cities; and 618 in which organized coöperation was given in civic celebrations. In 570 cases scouts have acted as guides or ushers in large conventions or gatherings, such as the G. A. R. encampments, and meetings of societies, associations, and other such groups. In six instances scouts have had the responsibility of making a complete census for the authorities. They have conducted thirty "safety first" campaigns, and have had a definite part in conducting 264 municipal Christmas tree festivities.

In addition to all this, numerous cases are reported of scouts performing charitable work, showing kindness to animals, searching for lost persons, delivering circulars regarding some worth-while function, entertaining children in orphan asylums, taking part in Memorial Day, Washington's birthday, Lincoln's birthday, and Fourth of July celebrations. Two hundred and twenty-eight cases of saving persons from drowning are reported.



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BOY SCOUTS HELPING OHIO FLOOD SUFFERERS



AN AUXILIARY FIRE COMPANY COMPOSED OF SCOUTS

#### VARIED ACTIVITIES

A troop on the Pacific Coast reports that, during the year, the scouts served as a reception committee for the State Sunday School Convention, looking after all baggage from the depot and acting as guides; fed several poor families on Thanksgiving and Christmas; fed birds during the snow season.

In the Middle West another troop reports that one scout rescued a boy from drowning, and that scouts took an active part in "swat-the-fly," "clean-up," and "safety first" campaigns. The scoutmaster well reports that he is proud of every member of the troop.

A scoutmaster in Michigan reports that a portion of his scouts acted as an information bureau at the American Medical Association Convention. At the annual Grammar School excursion the scouts acted as guards at the waterfront and did "first aid" work. They helped the police to handle traffic during the Christmas rush, took part in the Memorial Day parade, and rendered first aid at the State Fair held in Detroit.

A troop in Pittsburgh reports supporting a boy in an industrial school, serving as helpers in civic and philanthropic movements, and selling Red Cross seals in post-offices at Christmas-time.

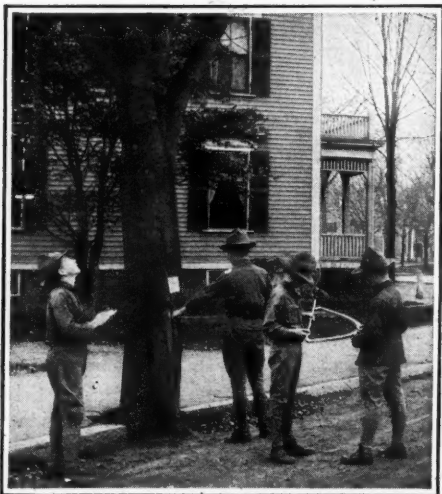
A New York City troop reports taking part in conservation work and cooperating in the "preparedness" parade, at the conventions of the Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Education Association, and at the civic celebration on July Fourth.

A colored troop in East Orange reports that at the request of the chief public health officer the boys of their troop cleaned up the rubbish and refuse from four large lots and piled it in places convenient for garbage carts. In addition to this they collected the tin cans, rags and rubbish, and bottles of every description along the Lackawanna Railroad embankment for five blocks.

Mention should be made of the services of the scouts incident to the Ohio floods in 1913, the inaugural and Woman Suffrage parades at Washington in the same year, and



SCOUTS FIGHTING A FOREST FIRE NEAR GREAT FALLS, MONT.  
(The boys' shoes were burned on the hot ground)



SCOUTS TAKING A TREE CENSUS

the disastrous fire in Salem, Mass., in 1914; the services of the scouts at Gettysburg, where eleven thousand instances of first-aid work were reported; and in connection with the centennial celebration of the birth of the "Star Spangled Banner" at Baltimore in 1914.

A total of all of these reports of various kinds from different troops during the past twelve months aggregates 10,092. For convenience these may be classified as follows:

Acts of courtesy.....	1514
Acts of practical aid.....	2558
Distinctive services to the community..	6020

#### THE DAILY "GOOD TURN"

Necessarily, the reports which come to the national headquarters reveal only to a limited degree the extent of practical services rendered; and for the most part the reports are based upon collective action by the scouts as a troop. In addition to the services rendered by troops, it should be remembered that the 200,000 boys registered as members in good standing (as well as many of the half-million additional who have had the benefit of the scout training in the past) faithfully carry out the requirement of a "daily good turn."

Many of the daily good turns are of a distinctively civic character. It is because of this showing—that is, the actual doing of things worth while along lines of civic and community value—that the Boy Scouts of America has the active interest and coöperation of nearly 50,000 men on the basis that it is a movement for citizenship training of

the most practical character. Indeed, most of the men believe that this training is of greater value than that which is given in our public schools, and even in our schools of higher education where they have the benefit of special teachers and special courses in civics. The distinction between the training given in the schools and that given by the Scout Movement is that in the schools the training is largely book knowledge, while with the scouts the training is based upon the actual doing of things of a civic character which are worth while. In other words, action, not words, typifies the Scout Movement.

#### SCOUT "PREPAREDNESS"

The motto of the movement is "Be Prepared." It should be remembered that this motto was selected long before the present agitation for preparedness took hold of the people of America. The preparedness of the Scout Movement is of the most practical character, and is more far-reaching in its significance and practical value than preparedness simply for military purposes. It is preparedness for right living, for active participation in the life of the community, and for all-around citizenship.

#### THE SCOUT LAW

Every member of the Boy Scouts of America is obligated by his oath *to do his duty to his God and his country, to obey the Scout Law, to be helpful to others at all times, and to keep himself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.* The Scout Law is as follows:

1. A Scout is trustworthy.  
A Scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his Scout badge.
2. A Scout is loyal.  
He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due: his Scout leader, his home and parents, and his country.
3. A Scout is helpful.  
He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must *do at least one good turn to somebody every day.*
4. A Scout is friendly.  
He is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.
5. A Scout is courteous.  
He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people, and the weak and helpless. *He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.*



6. A Scout is kind.  
He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.
7. A Scout is obedient.  
He obeys his parents, scoutmaster, patrol leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.
8. A Scout is cheerful.  
He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.
9. A Scout is thrifty.  
He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects. *He may work for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns.*
10. A Scout is brave.  
He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear and to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.
11. A Scout is clean.  
He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.
12. A Scout is reverent.  
He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

#### WHY SCOUT WORK AND METHODS APPEAL TO BOYS

The report of what scouts have done during the past twelve months throughout the whole country is convincing evidence of the interpretation by its members that the Scout Movement is a most potent factor for citizenship training.

These things which the scouts do as a result of the virile, unselfish leadership of men devoted to our country are but a natural expression of scout training for citizenship. These practical and worth-while results are made possible by reason of the attractiveness of the scout program of activities, which appeal so strongly to boy nature, and thereby capitalize the boy's gang instinct by organizing groups of eight boys into patrols and three or more patrols into troops, requiring them to pass tests in subjects not taught

adequately in our public schools, but which have tremendous value in making consistent the scouts' motto, "Be Prepared." These activities include not only the practical knowledge of things worth while, but a test of the ability to do things—such as knot-tying, signalling, first aid, map-making, camping, cooking, agriculture, archery, personal health, public health, physical development, swimming, life-saving, etc., etc. This



SCOUTS ASSISTING TRAFFIC OFFICERS DURING THE CHRISTMAS SHOPPING RUSH AT DETROIT

program holds the interest of the boy and makes possible the accomplishment of the real objective of scouting, which is character development and training for citizenship.

The eighteen thousand men serving as scoutmasters and assistant scoutmasters, and the twenty-eight thousand additional men serving as members of troop committees and local councils and special officers, are giving from five to thirty hours a week in volunteer service because of a definite conviction that through Scouting they are making a definite patriotic contribution to our country in citizenship training.

These men realize that our country needs a more distinctive conviction on the part of the men of to-morrow as to their responsibility, as well as their privileges, as citizens of our republic. By giving supervision and direction to the manner in which boys spend their leisure time, they are endeavoring to teach them discipline, a proper regard for the rights of others, practical ideas as to hygiene, and ability to care for themselves and to know what to do in any emergency. Furthermore, they are endeavoring to give boys, during their adolescent years, a prac-

tical interpretation both of our history, and also of their own opportunity as future citizens through practical instruction in patriotism.

Supplementary to the Scouting program of outdoor activities, the Movement recognizes the fact that boys spend much of their leisure time in reading, and has made available expert leadership and advice in the boys' reading program together with a high-class monthly magazine for boys called *Boys' Life*—the Boy Scouts magazine—and a selected list of fiction books in the form of its Every Boy's Library.

#### ALL-AROUND CITIZENSHIP, RATHER THAN TECHNICAL MILITARY TRAINING

Much has been said during the past two years about the question of military training, and many enthusiastic advocates of preparedness have sought to impose a part of the burden of the preparedness movement upon the growing boys of our country. The men who are devoting themselves to the Boy Scout Movement almost unanimously agree with the military authorities the world over that the most essential things in the proper training of growing boys are included in the program of the Boy Scouts of America. They believe that if this program is efficiently carried out it will result in making available young men, sound in body, with a patriotic conception of their responsibilities to the Nation, in a way which is far more practical than would be the case if the time of these boys were consumed during their adolescent years with purely technical military training. It is believed by the men in the Scout Movement that the purely technical military training can be best given under the auspices of different agencies, and should not crowd out things which are essential for practical citizenship training.

For these reasons the Boy Scout Move-

ment, although only barely started, and with less than six years' history in our country, has commanded the support of the foremost leaders in every walk of life, including some of our most prominent educators.

Theodore Roosevelt has recently characterized the Boy Scout Movement as "distinctly an asset to our country for the development of efficiency, virility, and good citizenship." President Wilson says: "It is fine to have the boys of our country organized for the purposes the Boy Scouts represent. . . . I am proud of their manliness." Among many educational experts who have been interested in the movement, Dean Russell, of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, has expressed himself at length. He regards the Boy Scout Movement as "one of the most valuable educational agencies of this generation," and hopes "to see the time when every American boy will look forward to being a good scout and will be trained to incorporate the ideals of the boy scout into his life as an American citizen."

#### THE CALL FOR SCOUTMASTERS

The marvellously successful development of the movement during the past six years has been made possible only because of the unselfish devotion of thousands of men who have served as scoutmasters. The opportunity for the further extension, so as to reach a larger proportion of the eight million boys who are eligible for membership, is dependent entirely upon the number of high-grade men who are willing to volunteer their services for positions of leadership in the organization.

In all parts of our country more men are needed. All who are willing to help in any way will receive definite advice upon application to our National Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building, New York City.



# CHRISTIAN COÖPERATION

BY FRANK HAMPTON FOX

**C**RISES in history have been the opportunities of the Church. During the decline and fall of the Roman Empire the Church, by her manifold ministries of mercy and the moral character of her teaching, reared an empire of love on the ruins of a worn-out heathenism. The Church has been a ministering angel to suffering humanity through the nameless horrors of war, famine, and pestilence.

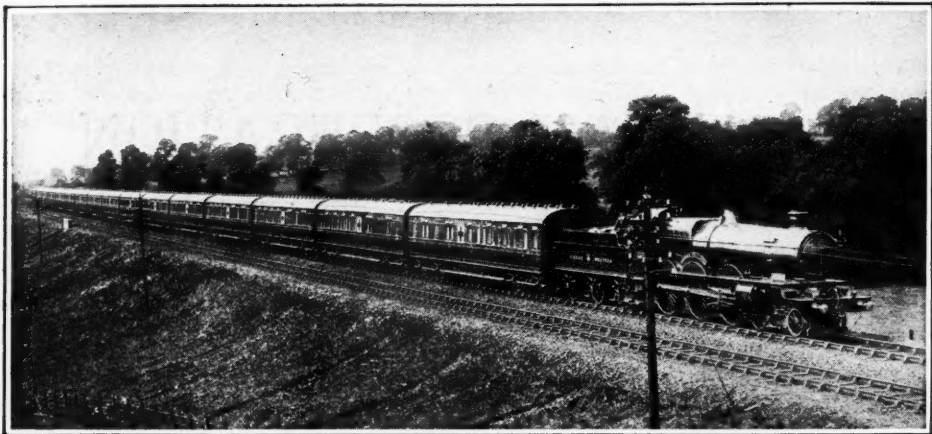
Through the centuries the Church has prospered to the extent that she has forgotten herself and taken the initiative in great movements for the betterment of mankind. From the fourth to the tenth centuries the missionary labors of such men as Ulfilas among the Goths, Augustine in England, Boniface in Germany, and the brothers Cyril and Methodius among the Slavs, accomplished more for the civilization of Europe than the philosophy of Greece and the laws of Rome. With the gospel of Jesus they won the nations who had cut to pieces the legions of Rome and hurled the empire from its pedestal of power. When the Turks were storming the walls of Constantinople, Christian scholars inaugurated the Renaissance. The Renaissance inspired a new patriotism, a new democracy, a new learning, and men transferred their allegiance from institutions to ideals. These new ideas found expression in the colonization of America and the ultimate establishment of her independence with the constitutional guarantee of political and religious liberty.

In all of these movements the Church exerted a beneficent influence far beyond the walls of her cathedrals, enriching the lives of millions outside of her communion. When Benedict Arnold was selling the cause of the American Colonies, Robert Raikes began to gather the "filthy slum-born" children of Gloucester into his Sunday schools. Though denounced by many conservative people in the Church, his social service soon won wide recognition and has now become one of the permanent institutions for the religious education of the children of the world. The Sunday school movement made necessary the organization of the great Bible societies for the publication and distribution of the Word

of God into the languages of the nations. Missionary societies sent men and women to enter every open door with the gospel. George Williams went outside of the Church and organized the Young Men's Christian Association, and General Booth mobilized the Salvation Army to meet the demand for an applied Christianity to conditions in the great cities of the world.

The Church faces another world crisis, and the test of her right to survive will be her ability to meet and master the present emergency. There is an industrial unrest, such as the world never has experienced before, because of the numbers involved and their power to tie up the industries of nations and empires. In recent years, because of rapid transit and electricity, the world has shriveled into an insignificant community, bringing remote countries into active competition, with the inevitable friction. Only by the practise of the great Commandment, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as if he were thyself," can the races learn to live together. The golden rule, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them," is the only possible solution of the industrial conflict which will shake the nations in the next ten years. The thousand millions composing the non-Christian races demand recognition, and when the present war is over the white race will be too weak to reject their claims. In so far as these people have ways and customs detrimental to their own best progress, the Christian effort to show better doctrine and practise must continue.

The possibility of Christian coöperation is demonstrated on European battlefields, where races, antagonistic in ideals and institutions, fight shoulder to shoulder for the glory of empire. If the Teuton can forget the devastation of his dominions by the Turk, and the flaunting of the green banner of the prophet under the walls of Vienna; if the French can forget Wellington and Waterloo; certainly Protestants can join heart and hand with Greek and Latin Christians in splendid coöperation for the annihilation of war and kindred evils which have long cursed humanity.



A BRITISH HOSPITAL TRAIN OF SIXTEEN CARS, ON THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

## ARMY HOSPITAL TRAINS

THE American reader has had many opportunities to learn of certain phases of relief work among the wounded in the great war. He has read of first-aid in the trenches, of the transportation of wounded in automobile ambulances, and of marvelous surgical achievements at the base hospitals in London, Paris, Berlin, and elsewhere. With one important phase of the subject he is not so familiar—the transportation of wounded from the temporary to the per-

manent hospital, by railway train. This service has had its full share in alleviating suffering and saving lives.

Before the outbreak of the European war there had been a few model hospital trains in France and Germany; but there are a hundred times as many now, and the modern train is entirely the result of knowledge gained in the school of experience. All the resources of science and engineering have been drawn upon, with a view to obtaining



THE INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE CARS ON THE BRITISH HOSPITAL TRAIN SHOWN ABOVE



as hygienic and comfortable transport conditions as possible.

French and British hospital trains usually consist of sixteen cars, while one model German train has twenty-nine cars. Approximately half of the cars are used for transporting wounded, and one is always fitted up as an operating-room. The remainder are required for surgeons and nurses, for cooking, and for the carrying of linen, medicine, disinfecting apparatus, and so forth. The hospital crew is seldom less than thirty men and women.



THE INTERIOR OF A GERMAN HOSPITAL CAR



A FRENCH HOSPITAL TRAIN OF FREIGHT CARS, WITH STRETCHERS SUSPENDED TO ABSORB SHOCKS

In the ambulance train on the Great Eastern Railway, England, there are twelve beds to each car—three sets of two tiers on each side. In the State Hospital Train of Bavaria there are fourteen berths to a car. Some French trains accommodate thirty-two wounded in each car.

Both French and Germans (as well as the medical authorities in our own army) were quick to invent means for suspending stretchers from spring-supported frames, in lieu of beds. Thus the transfer of the patient is

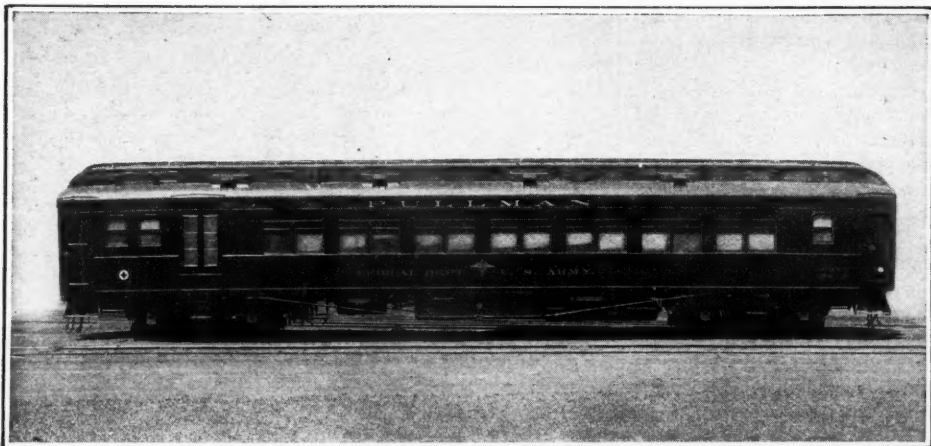
avoided, and at the same time train motion and sudden jerks and bumps are neutralized. It should be borne in mind that the wounded soldier may occupy a hospital-car bed from twelve to thirty-six hours.

Always there is some one car of which the officials have especial pride. Perhaps it will be the operating car, but it is quite as likely to be the disinfecting car, or even the kitchen car. A steam boiler is provided in every train, and live steam and hot air are freely used. Everywhere special attention is given to cleanliness; for it is the commonest knowledge, nowadays, that the danger from infection is greater than from the wound itself.

These European hospital trains are models of efficiency, with no attempt to make them as luxurious as one now employed by the United States Government.



KITCHEN OF HOSPITAL TRAIN EQUIPPED BY THE GERMAN EMPRESS



ONE OF THE TEN CARS OF FIRST AMERICAN HOSPITAL TRAIN, IN USE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

#### THE FIRST AMERICAN HOSPITAL TRAIN

For several months there have been approximately 150,000 troops on the Mexican border, most of them being militiamen. Thanks to the tireless efforts of the medical officers—with vaccination against typhoid and other measures of prevention—the sick rate in the border camps has been extremely

low. But experience had shown that the medical department should be prepared to care for at least 3 per cent. of the command during mobilization and concentration, and 10 per cent. during active campaign.

Each mobilization camp was immediately furnished by the Medical Department of the Army with a camp hospital for the care and treatment of the militiamen who might require such attention. Hospitals of 150 beds were established at Mercedes, McAllen, Llano Grande, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Marfa, Douglas, and Deming (in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico). Hospitals having a capacity of from 350 to 500 patients were established at Brownsville and Nogales. Larger base hospitals (about 750 beds each) were located at San Antonio and El Paso.

The trivial cases, or those requiring only short periods of convalescence, are cared for in the camp hospitals, the more serious cases being transferred to the base hospitals. A certain percentage of the latter need to be transferred to a more invigorating climate and pleasant surroundings. For this reason—and also because it is very important to keep the hospitals at the front evacuated so that in case of emergency they will be prepared to take patients up to their full capacity—a hospital train consisting of ten Pullman cars was designed and constructed at the Pullman Shops in Chicago, and sent to the border in August.

Patients are carried short distances along the border by motor and animal-drawn ambulances. All long-distance trips are made by hospital train. This train is also designed to carry the sick from border hospitals



THE INTERIOR OF AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL CAR

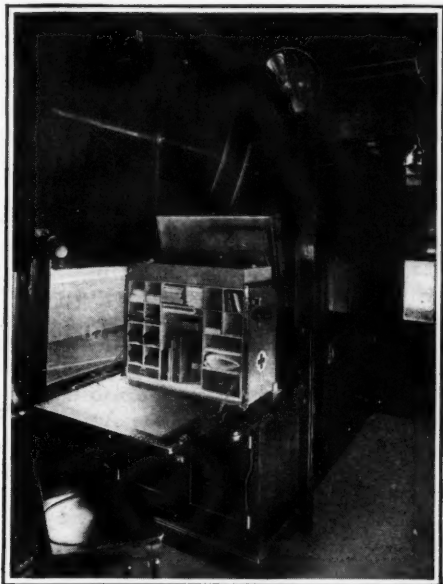
(In all there are 76 of these beds throughout the train. In most of the cars the upper berths have not been removed, and furnish room for 120 other patients able to walk. The beds are fitted with springs and mattresses, and the legs are attached to the floor. Side doors have been cut near one end of the car, to facilitate the admission and removal of litter cases. The end entrances have also been widened to admit the standard army stretcher.)

to the large general army hospitals located at Washington, D. C., Hot Springs, Ark., and San Francisco.

The hospital train is commanded by Major Howard Bailey, Medical Corps, United States Army, and has a personnel of three medical officers, twenty-five hospital corps men, and seven female nurses. It was designed jointly by Major Percy L. Jones, of the Medical Corps, and Mr. Phlager, supervising constructor of the Pullman Shops.

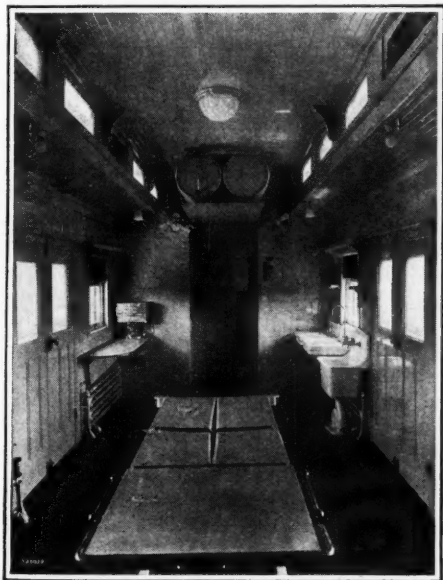
This train is entirely different from those used during the Spanish War, which were standard Pullman cars practically without modification. To load those cars it was necessary to detach each one from the train and pass the litter patients in through the end, the side doors being too narrow.

The ten cars which make up the hospital train are regular Pullman cars with necessary alterations and additional equipment. The first is a kitchen car; the second and ninth are for patients not confined to their beds; the third, fourth, sixth, and seventh cars are for litter cases; the fifth has operating and recovery rooms; the eighth has recovery and baggage rooms; while the tenth and last car has sleeping accommodations for



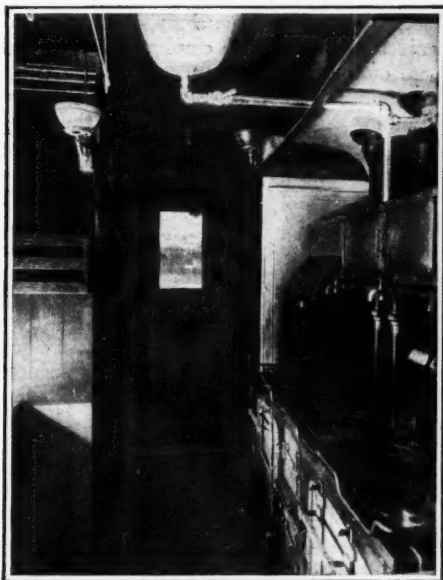
THE OFFICE AND MEDICINE CABINET IN ONE OF THE CARS

doctors, nurses, and attendants. The total capacity of the train is 76 bed cases and 120 patients not confined to beds.



THE OPERATING ROOM

(A 25-foot section of one car has been partitioned off for use as an operating room, with a composition floor, and equipped with all the appliances of a modern army hospital. Additional windows provide extra ventilation and light, and there are also two side doors. The remaining two-thirds of the car provides space for ten hospital beds, for the most serious cases and to serve as a recovery room)



THE KITCHEN CAR

(Complete with refrigerator, range, steam tables, movable serving tables, coffee urns, lockers, sinks and lights, and with 600-gallon water capacity. The kitchen portion of the car is about one-third of its entire length. The remainder, with partition and swinging door, has sleeping sections for the personnel and civilian helpers. This car is placed at the head of the train, to avoid unnecessary traffic)

# FEELING OUR WAY TOWARD A MILITARY SYSTEM

A THOROUGH dissemination of reliable information, with a full discussion of the subject, should aid much in defining the needs of the nation regarding a proper system of defense and in deciding on a sound policy. To assist in the formulation of such a policy, there is now fortunately no lack of material on the subject available to the general public. For example, the Academy of Political Science has recently published the addresses on the subject of "Military Training: Voluntary or Compulsory," presented at its semi-annual July meeting in New York City.<sup>1</sup>

The committee in charge was successful in bringing together a group of men possessing competent information and well-reasoned opinions, and who, moreover, approached the subject from different and important angles. The result was a valuable symposium of the matured views of experts and leaders in the different fields affected by the problem under discussion—such as the army, education, organized labor, and the employer—as well as those of the statesman and general publicist. The addresses are twenty-nine in number, including that of the chairman at the opening session, Dr. Albert Shaw, of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, who introduced the subject by presenting in a broad way "The Problems of the Common Defense." Contributors to this discussion were Administration officials or former officials, like the Secretary of War, Hon. Newton D. Baker, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, Henry B. Breckinridge; Walter I. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior under President Taft; soldiers like General Leonard Wood, Major Halstead Dorey, Adjutant-General Louis W. Stotesbury, of the New York National Guard; and Colonel C. De Witt Willcox, of the West Point Military Academy, and noted educators of the type of President Alexander Meiklejohn, of Amherst College; President James, of the University of Illinois; Professor Munroe Smith, and

Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, of the University of Munich. The problem was also discussed by prominent labor leaders, industrial experts, and well-known writers. In addition to the purely argumentative addresses, there were also informational papers on the systems of military training in operation in Germany, France, England, Switzerland, Australia, and other countries. In the views as presented on military training, the preponderant opinion seemed to favor some sort of compulsory method, as against the casual or volunteer system.

Among the various concrete plans for a military organization that have been offered, that of Major John H. Parker (Parker of the gatling-guns at Santiago) is unusually interesting. It is contained in a volume entitled, "Trained Citizen Soldier." <sup>2</sup>

Major Parker has worked out his plan in every essential detail, even to the form of legislation necessary to establish it.

The plan provides for (1) a "Permanent Personnel" (numbering 99,400), composed of the Regular Army, and consisting of divisions for oversea, expeditionary, coast-defense purposes, and four divisions on a training-school basis, to be used for the instruction of recruits; these recruits will compose (2) a "Transient Personnel," to be made up of annual classes of 147,000 men called up for a year's training, and (3) "Minute Men," comprising those who have finished the course of instruction and who are to be held liable for service for a period of three years.

Being a practical soldier, Major Parker has not only planned a system of organization, but has considered solutions for such problems as the expansion of the force, promotions, and the securing of recruits, as well as the cost of the whole scheme. The author believes that in ten years' time, under the plan he has outlined, the United States would be the best prepared and the strongest nation in the world for self-defense. Major Parker's plan is well worth consideration.

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York. July, 1916. *Military Training: Compulsory or Volunteer*. Edited by William L. Ransom. The Academy of Political Science, Columbia University. 262 pp.

<sup>2</sup> *Trained Citizen Soldier*. By Major John H. Parker, U. S. A. Menasha, Wis. George Banta Publishing Co. 207 pp.



# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

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## PRESIDENT WILSON'S RE-ELECTION

**B**OTH at home and abroad the results of the recent election have been considered in relation to the Great War and its possible outcome. In England, although the Wilson Administration has been severely criticized, it is generally admitted that at the end of the European struggle the United States will have a place in world affairs such as it never held before. This view is expressed in an article written for the London *Daily News* by its editor, Mr. Alfred G. Gardiner, who makes this comment on the re-election of President Wilson:

We rejoice in the election of the most sagacious statesman American politics has thrown up since Lincoln. If we had reason to be thankful that Mr. Wilson was elected in 1912, there is still more reason to be thankful that he was reelected in 1916. It is the one indisputable gleam of light in the dark future that lies before the world.

He cannot eliminate force, but it is in his power and the power of the American nation to make force grind the wheels of peace instead of the wheels of war. This will not be welcomed by the militarists of any country, it will be treated as a mere day-dream by those who believe war an indestructible character of human society. But it will have the passionate support of the common people of all lands, and it is the only hope of democracy winning an enduring victory over despotism.

In direct contrast with this British opinion is a prediction made by the *Toronto Globe*:

The net effect of the election, so far as the war is concerned, is that the United States must be eliminated from all effective participation in the negotiations and deliberations of the most important Peace Congress in the world's history.

In Germany, also, contradictory views of the significance of the election, and particularly of the relation sustained by President Wilson to the destinies of the powers now at war, have been expressed by leading journals. In *Die Zukunft*, Maximilian Harden characterizes the President as "a man of high moral and spiritual rank—a man of whom we would be proud if we had him." Harden proceeds to quote from President Wilson's

books passages to illustrate his character and ideals. He says: "Much that is foolish and unfortunately shameless has been said about Mr. Wilson and his election is hailed as one no German may belittle. This man, so falsely regarded, so foolishly defamed, looms up as no other who is visible to-day."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is a hostile critic of the American President. It says: "President Wilson already has done so much for Great Britain that only one thing remains, viz., to secure such a peace as England needs, rob Germany of all the fruits of her victories, and leave her impotent and placed under a guardianship." The article concludes: "Our destiny lies in our own hands. The most simple-minded man cannot wish to lay it in the hands of a man who, while in Washington, is attending to England's business."

German-American opinion, which had been supposed during the campaign to favor Hughes as against Wilson, is voiced by the *Fatherland* (New York), in a signed article contributed by the editor, Mr. George Sylvester Viereck. The tone of this article is distinctly favorable to President Wilson. Mr. Viereck enumerates these incidents of recent history to illustrate his point that the Administration has made an endeavor at least to steer a course of true neutrality:

The quick recognition of the status of the submarine merchantman, the proper attitude shown in the case of the *U-53*, the prompt suppression of the abuse of the wireless by the *New York Herald*, and the decision that an American citizen taking the oath of allegiance to a foreign sovereign, forfeits his citizenship—a principle for which we have long contended—are straws in the wind proving that the sail of our ship of state is at last turning toward the port of Fair Play. The wind may shift again. We may have to recant to-morrow our praise of to-day. We can only set down the facts as we see them in the light that is in us. If these reforms had been inaugurated earlier, the political atmosphere of the last two years would have been more wholesome.

All the steps enumerated by us were taken

quietly, unostentatiously. They were not a bid for the German-American vote. As a matter of fact, Woodrow Wilson made it perfectly clear that his attitude was not determined by the approaching election. But the Americans of German descent, not counting those who were too deeply committed to the other side and those who failed to note these matters in the tumult of the election, unquestionably took his apparent change of policy into account when they cast their vote. If the President had ostentatiously announced a reversal of state-gear at the last moment, he would have only aroused the distrust of that element. As it was not sensationally exploited, we are led to believe that the changes are due not to a transient shift of policy for the benefit of Mr. Wilson's political fortune but to a gradual yet sincere change of conviction.

Commenting on the Democratic opportunity of the coming four years, the *New York Nation* alludes to what it regards as a serious mistake of the Wilson Administration in a failure to build up a strong organization of young Democrats in the city and State of New York:

Mr. McCormick and those about him could do a remarkable work by building anew and avoiding the pitfalls of the past, and particularly by grappling with the situation in New York City, which will so soon be called upon to enter into a new mayoralty campaign. Needless to say, the *Nation* does not urge this primarily in the interest of building up an organization. In the organization as such it has no interest. It is not the organization that counts so much as a cause to the support of which people who think alike may rally.

Here is where one of the President's weaknesses has manifested itself. He has not been able to arouse enthusiasm save in a very few; he could not bring himself even to stand heartily behind William Church Osborn during his chairmanship of the party in this State. But it is just by kindling the younger spirits that the doctrines of a given leader or party are carried on, and the pity of it is that under Mr. Wilson no fine, large body of young men of the type of Mr. McCormick or Mr. Polk has been brought forward, while the enthusiasm of many has been cooled by the President's changing of front on various Democratic doctrines. Four years hence Mr. Wilson will be passing off the scene. All the more vigorous should be the effort to leave a group of men behind him who shall be ready to fight on for the vital principles which the party has consistently proclaimed for many decades. The fact that so many first voters cast their ballots for Mr. Wilson, that he gained at least two million votes more than were polled for him in 1912, shows the opportunity to influence men profoundly towards the doctrines of tariff reform, of anti-imperialism, and the other principles making up the Democratic creed to which these new adherents may be permanently won.

On the other hand, the great task of the Republican party in the next four years—the winning back of its own great States in

the West—is cogently set forth by Mr. Frederick M. Davenport in the *Outlook* (New York):

Bourbon politicians may still hold a measure of influence in certain industrial States of the East, but their day is over in the West. Certain great and naturally Republican States of the West the Republican party must have in order ever to win back national prestige and success. And therefore the leadership must be liberal to the core, and be clearly so in every part of the United States. A new spirit and a new strength and purpose will have to be introduced into the Republican organization from one end of the country to the other. For the next four years will probably be the final test of whether the Republican party is to survive as a great party of national, efficient, liberal leadership for the whole people.

The *Independent* (New York) also comments on the demands of the Progressive voters of the West. American voters, says the editor, are politically self-conscious:

They know what they want and they think intently and talk continually of the way or ways to get it. They believe themselves to be politically competent, and they do not propose to surrender their self-governing prerogative to any self-constituted group of superior persons.

To this situation the Democratic party under the leadership of Mr. Wilson has reacted on the whole intelligently, and the Republican party, rent by factional jealousies, has reacted on the whole stupidly. In every American community there are men intellectually alive and not afraid to talk about all manner of questions in a searching and forward-looking spirit. Some of these men are Socialists, some of them are progressives, but all of them, in a large and important way, are democrats. They are alien in mind and feeling to all groups and classes that for whatever reason are disposed to obstruct the democratic development of modern society.

In the Republican party are men of exceptional intellectual power, Mr. Elihu Root, for example, but they have signally failed to command a following among the live intellectuals of lesser caliber distributed throughout the nation. Their following has been among lawyers (for the most part conservatives by instinct and training), profit-making manufacturers, and, above all, among those groups which, in every American village, gather day by day about the stock bulletin and whose intellectual operations rarely extend beyond "quotations."

These are blunt truths bluntly stated, but as surely as the sun rises and sets the Republican party has no future in this country until it wakes up to a recognition of them. If its leaders suppose that they can get back into power by handing out again the campaign "bunk" that has pulled them through in years past, and that they relied on once more this fall, they have further awakenings coming. The big fact in American political life to-day is the tremendous interest of the American masses in problems that call for something more than a stock-broker's comprehension of the earth and its inhabitants.

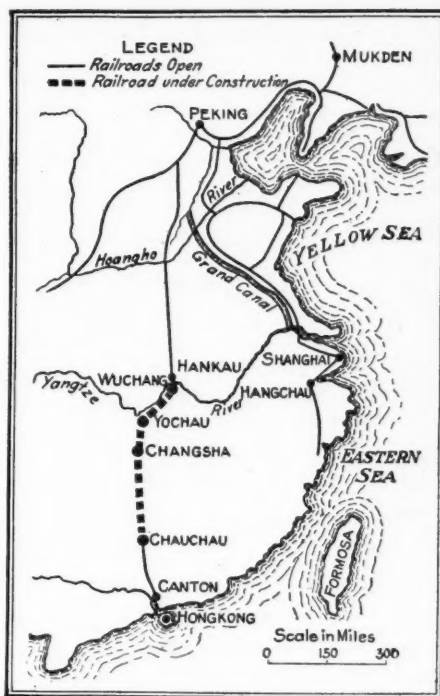
# CHINESE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

ON September 30 the Chinese Government closed a contract with an American corporation for the location and construction of about 1000 miles of railroad. While no routes had been definitely selected, the various lines proposed were to add materially to the 6000 miles of railway now in operation in China, and were estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000.

Of the present railway mileage, over 3500 miles are embraced in fifteen different lines in the system of government railways, the remainder being under concession. The Southern Manchuria Railway, a company operating under a concession, has lately begun work on the Ssupingkai-Chengchiatum section of the Ssupingkai-Taonanfu Railway under the terms of a preliminary agreement concluded by China and Japan in 1913. The first section to be constructed is to be sixty-five miles in length, while the whole line will be 165 miles in length, and will feed the Southern Manchuria Railway. A loan agreement was negotiated during the year providing for the construction of the first section at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

Another important line on which construction is now in progress is the 300-mile stretch on the Canton-Hankau Railway from Hankau to Changsha, which is expected to be in operation in 1917. This line has been recently discussed by E. Park, a former Chinese Government railway engineer, in the *Engineering Record*. Track has been laid at both ends, and also at Yochow; the section under construction representing that part of the larger project which has survived various political and financial difficulties.

The Canton-Hankau Railway forms the southern half of the line connecting Canton and Hongkong with Peking, and, by means of the Trans-Siberian Railway, with Europe. Its construction through a densely populated section of southern interior China, reputed to have great mineral wealth, was first proposed by Sir McDonald Stevenson. From 1898 to 1905 a concession for the building of this line was held by American interests, but little, if any, construction was attempted. In 1912, British interests working for the Chinese Government put under construction 600 miles of line south from the Yangtze River, through the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, the latter alone having a population estimated at 22,000,000, or an average of more than 200 persons to the



From the *Engineering Record*

THE LINE OF RAILROAD NOW BEING BUILT  
BY THE BRITISH

square mile. For this territory the entire outside commerce has been carried on the Yangtze River, a stream of difficult navigation and with a considerable range between high and low water.

The construction of this 600 miles was interrupted by the Chinese revolution until 1914, when work was resumed, and then the financial conditions developed by the European War made necessary the limiting of construction to the 300 miles from Hankau to Changsha. On the southern portion of the route extending north from Canton some 200 miles as far as Chauchau have been completed and are operated by the Chinese Government under a Chinese, a managing director.

The construction now being undertaken by the British interests presents many interesting considerations, particularly as in many departments human labor has been found cheaper than machinery. Only the engineering chief, the auditor, the chief accountant, and the engineers in superior charge are foreigners, while the subordinate engineers

and overseers are native Chinamen. A foreign engineer, who is the only white man on the section, is in charge of each subdivision of about fifteen miles, but the Chinese assistant engineers are often highly educated and technically trained, and in addition, overseers, foremen, timekeepers, and the like, are supposed to speak English, some knowledge of which, in many cases, has been acquired at mission schools.

While considerable wood for the ties has been imported from Japan and Oregon, as very little standing timber remains in China, the rails used are rolled at the Hanyang Iron Works near Hankau. The cement is supplied from native mills, and the concrete used in the bridge construction is mixed by hand, the construction work progressing as steadily as under western conditions. The grading is done by contract, the coolies carrying the material in their small baskets, and

being paid twelve to fifteen cents gold per day, 500 men per mile usually being employed. The coolies' labor is so cheap that even the material excavated from the caissons in bridge construction could be transferred back to the approach fills, while a one-ton hammer for pile-driving was operated by hand labor.

An analysis of the cost showed that earth embankment could be placed by man power at a cost of three and one-half cents per cubic yard in American money, the earth being carried in small baskets for hauls averaging 1000 feet. Consequently, the excavating machinery used by American railway constructors has little application in China, even if it cost no more at the point of intended use than where it is manufactured. So far, in all Chinese railway construction mechanical equipment is used only where absolutely necessary, as on bridge work.

## THE SOUL OF THE SOLDIER

A FEW months ago there appeared the first number of a unique review, published and edited exclusively by the officers, underofficers, and soldiers in the French Army at the Eastern Front. This handsome periodical is called the *Revue Franco-Macedonienne*, and its object is to promote mutual knowledge between France and Macedonia, as well as to record the work accomplished by the expeditionary corps. We find in it one of the most graceful, charming, and sensitive appreciations of the psychology of the combatant that has come to our notice in the literature of the war. This contribution is published over the modest signature of "Lieutenant R. L.-V."

The most popular man in the regiment is the postman, whose box, jouncing over the rutted roads, contains so many hopes, dreads, melancholies, passions, so much of confidence and of uncertainty.

In these tragic times, when human tendernesses are amplified and ennobled by long absence, or when occasionally sentiments which one had believed beyond the reach of change are attacked by doubt, like a lovely fruit by a worm, there seems to exhale from all these poor little letters written on the edge of the trenches, or come from all the corners of France, from these modest little packages, preciously and closely wrapped in white cloth, a tremor of unquiet souls.

For an hour, while we read, and re-read, and then unwrap the package, a tender communion hovers between the Front and the Interior, the trenches are plunged in a sudden melancholy. Then the soldier takes up again the cares of

war, just as he picks up his knapsack after a halt, by a shrug of the shoulder, which both secures the strap and defies destiny.

Great sentiments, little joys, a delightful physical activity in the open air of fields and woods, the most cordial of *camaraderies*, some heedlessness, the sweetness of enjoying a bit of permitted idleness, an honorable and almost glorious idleness, a very practical philosophy which makes us place upon the same plane of joy hearing that the Russians have stopped the German offensive, the prospect of roast partridge for lunch, or the discovery in the ruins of a library of a few rare books; a philosophy which permits us to take extreme satisfaction in a policeman's cap bought in the next village which strikes us as *cavalier*, or to be madly amused at the methodical rain of shells poured by the enemy upon a field already deserted, or to laugh till the tears come when a big shell-splinter upsets a full mess-dish—or which allows us to be moved without false shame by the solemnity of simple funerals or by the melancholy of tombs, to refine France in the measured tombs of a seventeenth century garden in the midst of a ravaged park . . .

All this is the soul of the soldier, in his life of the trenches, together with things of grandeur and of pettiness, of liberty and of servitude, which let the minutes, the hours, the days, the months, the years run by without bringing weakness to the fighting man.

Let us bow the head before the majesty of the simple French soldier. The victory of which we are more than ever certain, will reside doubtless in the formidable accumulation of munitions; but our enemies may also accumulate these; if we who know the troops are sure of conquering, it is because we know that the essential gage of victory resides, before all and above all, in the soul of the combatant.





Photograph by Paul Thompson

FRENCH-CANADIAN SOLDIERS AT AN OPEN AIR MASS IN QUEBEC

## THE FRENCH-CANADIANS AND THE WAR

THE remarkable phenomenon presented by the French-Canadians of a people loyal and patriotic in their allegiance to England, yet imbued with an abiding love for France, and particularly for its language, is spiritedly discussed by a "French-Canadian Volunteer" in a recent issue of *La Revue* (Paris). That they have not contributed their full quota of men to the war is attributed by the writer to the shortcomings of the English authorities. We give below some of the most significant of his contentions:

Of all the nationalities—the writer begins—which enjoy the advantage of living under the British flag, none is more remarkable than the French-Canadian. It is impossible, indeed, to find another people that has maintained with as great a tenacity the characteristic qualities of its race and its language. And, more remarkable still, while openly manifesting its attachment to the old mother-country, France, it has never as a people ceased to show its loyalty and faithful allegiance to its political country, England.

Thanks to the attachment of the French-Canadians to their mother-tongue, French has become the official language, on a level with English, of the Canadian Parliament, of all the higher courts, as well as of the Government of the Province of Quebec, which is essentially French. For the rest, the most sensitive spot of the French-Canadian's

heart is his love for his language. Tamper with that and he becomes transformed as if by magic; he will assert that he wants to remain a French-Canadian, that it is useless to speak to him of devotion and duty to France and England as long as his language is in danger. Thus the British cry of alarm was unheeded by the majority of the Canadian French because they had just been made the victims of an outrage which in their eyes is more infamous than all those committed by the Germans in Belgium, France, and elsewhere.

In the Province of Ontario, namely, religious fanatics had long been carrying on a secret propaganda against the French tongue; taking advantage of the war, they passed a law recognizing English alone in primary instruction. The French-Canadian minority appealed to their compatriots throughout the Dominion. The appeal was heard and caused profound agitation. The legislature of Quebec declared that justice must be restored. The French-Canadian representatives at Ottawa made violent protests.

English-speaking Canadians who through an excess of patriotic zeal formerly carried on an anti-French crusade, recognize to-day the evil they have wrought; we reproach them for not striving hard enough to repair the ill they have committed, unintentionally, it may be, against the cause of the Allies.

The writer mentions two leaders who have been the most notorious advocates of the

French-Canadians' total abstention from participation in the war—Henri Bourassa and Armand Lavergne. The former, in his paper, *Le Devoir*, has been waging a veritable crusade against England, France, and their allies. Lieutenant-Colonel Lavergne, an ex-deputy, is likewise a fiery advocate of abstention.

These two men have exerted a baleful influence over the French-Canadians which can not be too greatly deplored. But there are, happily, those who are lovers of France and England, and their name is legion, besides those who, without great enthusiasm, perhaps, have joined the side of right and justice.

The writer adduces a number of extracts from various French-Canadian journals as evidence of the patriotic spirit which animates them in favor of the Allies and more particularly, of course, of France.

The French-Canadian clergy, the article continues, have been accused of hostility to the Allied cause; it may be true of the priests in general; as to the higher clergy, it has openly and frankly espoused the side of England and France. The entire prelacy of Quebec has declared itself in opposition to the propaganda of M. Bourassa. But it is the declaration of Mgr. Bruchési, Archbishop of Montreal, in particular, that stirred the English as well as the French part of the population. All the influential French-Canadian press appended lengthy laudatory remarks to the words of that eminent representative of the Roman Catholic Church. Cardinal Bégin in his paper, *L'Action Catholique*, expresses himself in a manner equally unequivocal.

But rising above all these voices, the most powerful, the most constant, is beyond doubt that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the head of the Liberal party. Universally noted for his eminence as a statesman, he is one of the finest examples of the French-Canadian race, of which he is more than ever, in these critical days, a shining light. From the very outset of hostilities he has not ceased to manifest his attachment to England and his ardent sympathy for France; his eloquent voice is ceaselessly raised to urge on a vigorous recruitment.

The writer laments that Laurier, who distinguished himself as Premier for so many years, no longer fills that post; he would have seen to it that men of his race should be given every opportunity to fulfil their duty to England and testify their love for France, the land of their origin.

What has been the French-Canadian contribution to the war?

In May, 1916, the *Montreal Herald*, an-

nounced the formation of thirteen regiments of French-Canadians, cited the official report that 10,000 had responded to England's appeal, and added that by the time the report was read the number must have risen to 14,000. The quota of the Canadian French in the great European conflict is 50,000 in a total of 500,000 promised by the Dominion to England.

The Minister of War, General Hughes, eulogized in an address the Canadian French who are on the firing-line; he declared that 10,000 of them had left for the front. These figures refer only to the Canadian French who have joined regiments called English. The English press in general recognizes that fact. In one of the purely French-Canadian regiments, the 165th, there are no less than 800 Acadians. How vividly the French spirit survives in that little group of descendants of the old French colony, Acadia, which Longfellow has immortalized, is well known.

But all these figures are far from satisfying the Canadian French who realize the importance of the task incumbent upon their people. If they are obliged to admit that the zealous efforts of a minority of devoted men have not come up to their hopes, it must likewise be admitted that those whose duty it was to see that everything possible should be done to have the entire Dominion participate in the great European War, have done little or nothing to facilitate recruiting in the Province of Quebec. Men of ability, despite all their devotion, have failed in their endeavors to form a regiment, for lack of financial aid. The English-speaking Canadians, on the contrary, have been favored by grants of money by the general or provincial government. They were thus enabled to send out recruiting agents throughout the United States, which helped to a great extent in the formation of several American legions—not to speak of the effectives added to English-speaking regiments.

Those best authorized to speak for the Canadian French patriots demand to-day even more than at the outset of the war the following conditions, in order to make recruiting a success: first, the financial aid of the Minister of War and of the Government of the Province of Quebec, to form citizen recruiting committees; second, the sending of the Canadian French contingents, under French command, direct to France.

There is a serious movement on foot to have the French-Canadian brigade sent directly and at once to France, under command

of one of Joffre's lieutenants, while retaining its character of British dependence and Canadian unity. England and the British cause, the writer adds, will reap only advantage in allowing the Canadian French volunteers to manifest their affection for France, while remaining faithful, respectful adherents of

the grand, liberal constitution of the British Empire.

Knowing, the writer concludes, that nearly 200,000 men are still lacking to make up the half-million promised to England, one has the right to say that nothing should be left undone to facilitate enlistment.

## MINE WARFARE

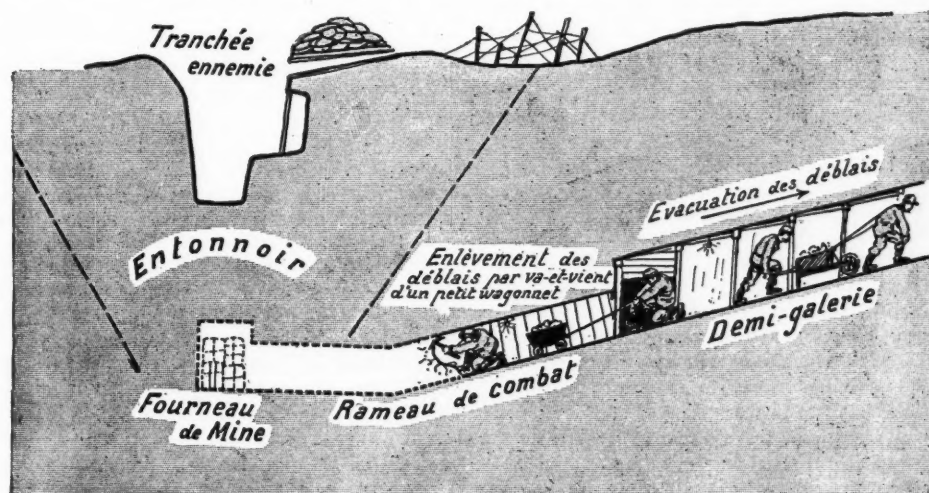
**A**N experienced mining engineer describes in a recent issue of *La Nature* (Paris) the methods of land-mining employed in the great war.

In the Franco-Prussian War the need of mining against the enemy hardly presented itself; although, years before, mines had played a very important role during the siege of Sebastopol. At the outbreak of the present war the regiments of engineers were called upon for a large number of miners and sappers. After the battle of the Marne in 1914, and the more or less permanent establishment of the two fronts behind entrenchments, it was clear that it would be necessary to avoid past mistakes in mining in order to insure a successful campaign.

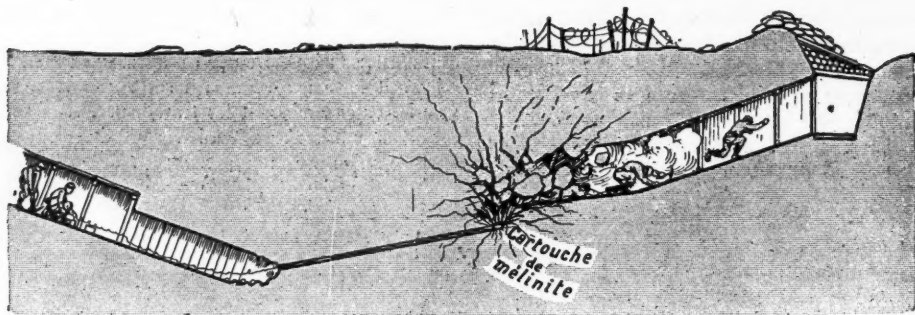
This type of warfare, carried on beneath the surface and pushing through tunnels and galleries like mole-borings, requires skilful planning and careful execution. In a siege, and the present war of trenches is nothing else, the attacking party tries to push nearer and nearer to the lines of entrenchments

where his enemy has dug himself in. As he cannot advance over the surface of the ground without discovery, he digs down, and, under cover of night, excavates numerous trenches and tunnels, communicating with one another, and so disposed in zigzag fashion as to avoid an enfilading fire. Eventually there comes a time when the distances between the lines of the two opposing armies are so short that it would be impossible to construct a new parallel trench without discovery, for the enemy, by using searchlights, can locate the workers and direct his fire so as to make it impossible for them to continue. It is therefore necessary to adopt a different method of approach, and underground operations are begun. The work is long and arduous and sometimes without results; but, if successful, the enemy's trench can be destroyed, or at least rendered untenable.

The method employed after all the trenches have been advanced as far as possible is to excavate inclined tunnels for a



SECTION OF UNDERGROUND, SHOWING METHODS OF EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF EARTH, AND SAND BAGS FOR CONFINING EFFECTS OF EXPLOSION TO THE ENEMY'S TRENCH



DESTROYING AN ENEMY'S PARTIALLY COMPLETED MINE TUNNEL BY COUNTERMINING AND SETTING OFF A CARTRIDGE OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE IN A BORE HOLE

distance of 100 to 125 feet ahead of the foremost trench. These inclined tunnels or galleries must be pushed to a point directly underneath the enemy's trench, where a chamber is excavated and the explosive mine placed, as shown in the illustrations herewith.

The rapidity of advance of one of these tunnels, of course, depends upon the amount and kind of excavating material to be dealt with, which makes it necessary to keep their dimensions as small as possible; in fact, only large enough to allow the removal of the earth and rock. Usually they are as small as 3 feet wide and 4 feet 6 inches high. Sometimes, even, the men content themselves with a space only 3 feet high by 30 inches wide, where the distance to be covered does not exceed about 100 feet. Of course, such a tunnel is not made regular in cross section, and the men are obliged to work in a stooping position, owing to the contracted headroom. Where the ground is soft and likely to cave in, it is necessary to place timbering at frequent intervals and a wooden roof.

As the tunnel advances, small cars are

loaded with the rock and earth removed, and withdrawn up the slope, at the top of which they are dumped and disposed of through trenches in such a manner as not to attract the attention of the enemy. If the tunnel has been extended to the desired point without detection by the enemy, suitable explosives can be placed; but it frequently happens that the sound made by the workers is heard by the enemy in his trenches, in which case the latter will countermine in the direction from which the sound seems to come and, if possible, cause the destruction of the work that had been intended for his own undoing.

In favorable ground a mine tunnel can be advanced from fifteen to twenty feet in a day of twenty-four hours, but in hard ground this rate of advance may be reduced to only three feet, which, of course, is discouragingly slow. It is possible to increase the rate of progress by the use of electric drills, but the space is so restricted and the difficulty of bringing in and placing such a machine is so great that its use is often impracticable.

## THE SCIENCE OF THE DIN OF BATTLE

TO *La Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Charles Nordmann, who is one of the scientific experts in the French War Ministry, contributes an essay on the "Noises of Battle," which contains certain very novel and striking facts. A classical experiment made at Amsterdam showed that, in cold, still air, sound travels just over 1000 feet a second; as the temperature rises, sound travels faster. This fact is used to fix the distance of thunderstorms; if five seconds elapse between flash and crash, the storm is one

mile off; ten seconds' interval indicates two miles, and so on. The same fact can be used, and is used, to determine the distance of artillery; and, in the Crimean war, the noise of the Russian mortars was the signal for the English assailants to take cover.

But, with modern guns and rifles, which have very high muzzle velocities, it was noted that the sound of the explosion which drove the shell or bullet appeared to arrive at the same time as the projectile; and, where the muzzle velocity was twice, or even



three or four times the velocity of sound it appeared as if sound traveled, in the case of these projectiles, twice, thrice, or four times as fast as the normal velocity of sound in air—a conclusion clearly inadmissible.

An Austrian artilleryist, Captain Mach, set himself to solve the problem, which had been already noted by Frenchmen; he discovered that the detonation heard in the case of high velocity shells and bullets, simultaneously with their arrival, is not really the detonation of the gun or rifle, but is a second sound, caused by the drive of the bullet or shell through the air, which, therefore, naturally goes forward with the bullet and at the same speed. The air-waves thus caused by high velocity bullets and shells, called "Mach waves," in honor of their interpreter, have even been photographed. Two wires are fixed parallel at the gun-muzzle; the gun is fired, and the bullet, touching, for a minute fraction of time, both wires at once completes an electric circuit, releasing a powerful spark, which prints the image of the bullet on the photographic plate. A film of condensed air is shown in front of the nose of the bullet, and streaming behind it in a gradually widening cone. The condensation and subsequent rarefaction of the air causes the sharp crack which travels forward

with the bullet; but only so long as the bullet has a velocity higher than the normal velocity of sound in still air; higher, that is, than 1000 feet a second. As the bullet or shell slows down, a time comes when the detonation of the gun catches up with it, and presently passes it; the sound arrives first, so that those who hear it can get out of the way. Long guns, generally speaking, which have high muzzle velocities, produce the Mach waves; short guns and mortars, with low muzzle velocity, do not.

M. Nordmann recalls the fact that, in the case of meteors which have exploded, observers many miles apart have testified that the explosion was immediately over their heads. But what they really heard was the crack of the Mach wave, generated by the meteor, which enters the earth's atmosphere with a velocity many times greater than that of sound in air, and travels forward with the meteor, thus reaching scattered observers simultaneously and giving each the illusion of an explosion just overhead. It is amusing that M. Nordmann recalls a passage in Jules Verne's "A Trip to the Moon" to criticize it. Jules Verne makes the hissing of the descending projectile precede it. But this, in view of its velocity under gravitation, is an error.

## COMPENSATION FOR WAR-DAMAGED WORKS OF ART

THE world has shuddered at the irreparable damage done in the present conflict to many of those pictures, statues, or architectural monuments which constitute a priceless heritage and a sacred trust for posterity as records of humanity's spiritual aspirations and achievements. It is not strange, therefore, that there is a movement on foot in France to make one of the articles of peace an agreement to make just compensation for damaged works of art. At the head of the movement is the secretary of the International Commission of Public Art, who contributes an article upon this subject to the October number of *La Revue* (Paris). The article is commented upon editorially in the following words:

The economic defense of the Allies, after the conclusion of peace, requires to be completed by a defense of their treasures of art. The "civilized" cannot neglect this essential side of the reparations due from the Central Empires.

The idea advanced by M. Eug. Broerman, the eminent secretary of *L'Oeuvre Internationale de l'Art Public*, deserves not only to be taken into consideration, but also to be proclaimed during the war, and rigorously realized at the time of definite adjustment.

The most interesting feature of M. Broerman's proposal is that reparation should be in kind, rather than by cash—in other words, that the great museums of Germany and Austria should be made to give up some of their treasures to replace those lost in the bombardment of French and Flemish towns. As to the historic immunity of art treasures he says:

In the name of the principles of *Public Art* and the *Accord of Nations*, which were promulgated in 1898 in a First International Congress held at Brussels under the presidency of the ministers, A. Beernaert and Léon Bourgeois—an accord consecrated by four International Congresses at Paris, at Liège, at Aix-la-Chapelle, at Ghent, at Antwerp, at Ypres, from 1898 to 1911—



Photograph by Paul Thompson

BRITISH SOLDIERS ADMIRING FRENCH CARVINGS MUTILATED AS RESULT OF GERMAN SHELL FIRE

it becomes our duty, in virtue of a mandate issued to us at Liège in 1905, to defend this *Accord of Nations* against the abominable war made upon historical monuments.

Our principles of the historic right of nations, formulated in pronouncements defining the public duty towards the public interests and benefits of art, were erected by the powers into *International Law and Regulations of War*. Their plenipotentiaries at The Hague decreed . . . that which we desired for each nation and for peace:

*The integral and sanctioned safeguarding of the real and personal national properties of civilization.*

The immunity of architecture, historic monuments, charitable establishments, works of art and of science was solemnly proclaimed and imposed upon future belligerents in precise and formal stipulations. Two conditions were made with regard to this immunity for monuments and cities:

*They shall not be defended, nor shall they serve military purposes . . .*

\* \* \* \* \*

The Germanic Empires, violators of the law in whose formation they collaborated, should be constrained to repair all ravages. Material damages are computable, and there is confiscated property which should be completely restored, but the masterpieces of ancient monumental art, annihilated or gravely mutilated, are forever lost for art, for history, and for life!

The loss is irremediable and inestimable. Neither gold nor territory can compensate it. However, the law of nations, the usages of civilization, and the exigencies of the public conscience invoked by the pact of the powers to complete their war legislation, demand a repara-

tive justice for artistic as well as for material damages.

We announce a solution worthy of the admirable races which have sacrificed themselves for honor and whose great past forbids them to complete the work of the vandals by demolishing that which remains by substituting *pastiches* which are injurious both to history and to art.

Ancient art cannot be *manufactured*. The function of a destroyed monument should be indemnified by another edifice on another site, but monumental ruins must be respected, which demonstrates the irremediable nature of the artistic misfortune of ruined monuments. The only compensation possible for the psychic historical value and the value to national civilization would be that ordained by a *condition d'art de la paix*—restitution to the Franco-Belgian and to French territory of all the specimens of their pictorial art of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance. Their museums are gorged with the masterpieces of the Flemish primitives, of Rubens, and of his pupils. The French masters of the eighteenth century are represented above all in the imperial gallery of Potsdam. The other museums possess some 50 paintings, whose marvelous grace should return to the France that engendered it . . .

The museums of Berlin, Dresden, Cassel, Munich, Vienna, are not German and Austrian museums. They are museums of the genius of the west and south of Europe—essentially they are Belgian, Dutch, and Italian.

Most of the *chef d'œuvres* found in them are there as the result of political rapes or abuses. The *Pinakothek*, of Munich, in its entirety is the result of a transfer, Germanically instigated, at the time when Düsseldorf was about to become French by virtue of an exchange of territory in 1805. This collection had been formed by the Dukes of Julien, Neuburg, and Berg.



THE NEW WESTCHESTER COUNTY (N. Y.) ALMSHOUSE

(The arrangement of corridors, giving on courts, is expected to secure many of the advantages of the cottage type of institution)

## A MODEL POOR FARM

**T**HAT much can be done by way of improvement in the administration of our poor laws has been shown during the last three years in Westchester County, New York. The story of the application of efficient methods and scientific study to county social problems by V. Everit Macy is told by Winthrop D. Lane in the *Survey* for November 4, under the title "A Rich Man in the Poorhouse." Macy has just been reelected Superintendent of the Poor on the tickets of the three leading parties, so this reformer has received the approval even of the politicians. He had been opposed in his first campaign on the ground that, being rich, he didn't need the salary of the job and could have little sympathy for the poor!

On being first elected three years ago, he resigned from some thirty business and other organizations to devote himself entirely to his new work. His late opponent had been a plumber, and his predecessor a butcher. When he inspected his new charge he found an institution whose eighty-year-old buildings were unsafe and unsanitary, with methods in vogue similarly ancient. More serious than the petty graft that grows up in such an institution was the laxity and neglect in both almshouse and hospital.

Inmates were admitted without medical examination of any sort, though the hospital was less than two hundred feet from the administration office. The only evidence that an inmate had left was the little red card, given him on admission, which he was supposed to relinquish when he went away; no count or census was apparently ever taken.

Mr. Macy was not surprised, therefore, to find that thirty inmates were on the records of the institution, charged to their respective towns, who were not in the almshouse at all. Some of these had died; one had been dead two years and was still being paid for by the town he had lived in. Thirty others, however, were in the institution and not upon the books.

These are only a few of the archaicisms Mr. Macy found. The hospital furnished others. Its X-ray machine was too broken to be of use. It had only one room for confinement cases, so that occasionally mothers and their new-born infants had to be moved about. No record was kept of the effect of food upon inmates; scientific dietaries were, of course, unknown. Inmates cooked for the patients, and retarded rather than advanced their health. Gauze and sponges used in operations were sterilized by being boiled on the kitchen stove and then laid out to dry on the fire-escape or on wooden racks built above the furnace in a dust-filled basement. The place was a fire-trap for 180 inmates.

How he promptly remedied such defects, gathered a competent staff about him—"as unlike the staff commonly found with a county poor-law officer as the faculty of a university is unlike that of a one-room school"—kept records, systematized accounts, subjected inmates to medical and physical examination, made able-bodied men work, introduced business methods into the handling of supplies, and reduced expenses, is an interesting story. Far more important, however, are the studies he made of causes, his reforms in procedure, and his correlation and improvement of methods in the treatment of social problems in the county.

For instance:

When Mr. Macy entered office he found nearly

two hundred authorities in the county committing, or with power to commit, children as public charges to private charitable institutions. The commissioners of charity in three cities had that power; all local (township) overseers of the poor had it; four justices of the peace in each of nineteen towns had it; and, finally, police justices and city judges had it.

Mr. Macy not only prevented unnecessary commitments, but greatly reduced the number of those who were already public charges.

At Mr. Macy's suggestion a law was passed providing that no justice of the peace in Westchester County could commit a child without first notifying the superintendent, who is then allowed five days to investigate the case and report to the justice.

Last year, for example, the second of Mr. Macy's term, committing authorities referred no fewer than 435 children to the superintendent's agents for investigation before commitment. In ordinary course, under the old régime, most of these unfortunates would have been whisked off to an institution in short order; both they and the county would have been the losers thereby. But under the new procedure the agents were able to rescue three-fourths of the number from such a fate.

He kept families together by introducing the revolutionary method of helping people in their homes instead of waiting until they had been sent to his institution. When the new State law for widows' pensions came into force, creating county child welfare boards, the new board in his county found its work and appropriation unnecessary because it simply duplicated Mr. Macy's efforts and machinery. He is now helping 54 families, containing 209 children under

sixteen, and is keeping these families together at smaller expense than it takes to separate them.

The unique thing about Mr. Macy's methods has been that he has carried out many of his ideas by hiring experts at his own cost to do the work; and has then had the satisfaction of having the Board of Supervisors support him when the results proved the correctness of his views. In fact, the board's approval of the Superintendent of the Poor has extended to the appropriation of nearly \$2,000,000 for a new site and new buildings. In addition to this a new law, embodying Mr. Macy's ideas and greatly enlarging the scope and opportunities of his office, will go into effect on January 1.

Mr. Macy's work in Westchester County is bound to have a great effect on the administration of the poor law in other counties throughout the country. It is a fortunate thing that this man, with his high ideals and training, should have also possessed the means to prove the correctness of his methods, for the same things can now be confidently attempted elsewhere.

Mr. Macy has worked on the lines of a high conception of the usefulness of his office. He sees it as a central plant for the carrying on of the social service activities of the whole county, in a spirit of coöperation and with modern scientific methods.

Mr. Macy's other public services, and his personal career, as well as his recent selection to head the National Civic Federation, are dealt with in the article beginning on page 617 of this issue.

## DOES THE BRAIN WORK BEST AT NIGHT?

THERE is a remarkable wealth of curious information, diverting anecdote, and entertaining quotation in the third number of a series of papers running in *La Revue* (Paris), called "Concerning Intellectual Labor." The author, Albert Cim, devotes one section of this article in the October number to a review of the penchant for working at night displayed by many eminent intellectuals, which seems to discount the German proverb that "the morning hour has gold in her mouth."

What is the most favorable hour for intellectual labor, literary, or scientific work? Many

writers, principally in Paris, prefer to work in the evening or at night, and to justify such preference, allege that at that time they do not risk being disturbed by visitors or incommoded by noise; that the calm and silence so propitious to thought at that time reign nearly everywhere and envelop one.

George Sand hardly ever wrote except at night, and always smoked cigarettes. "You know she works from midnight till four o'clock. And you know what happened to her once. A monstrous thing! One day she finished a novel at one o'clock in the morning—and she began another that very night. Turning out copy is a function with Mme. Sand." This is the malicious tongue of Edmond de Goncourt . . .

The savant Littré also worked at night; but his researches among books, notably those necessitated



by his lexicological labors, were done by day: "It is at night that M. Littré habitually works. His day is occupied by researches, academic duties, labors of medical charity when he is in the country. About half-past six in the evening, after a frugal repast, he begins to work, and for many years . . . he has never gone to bed before three a. m."

In the same way Henry Mürger, the author of "Scenes from Bohemian Life," worked only at night . . . Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, the translator of Aristotle, "could not work easily by day unless he closed the shutters and lit his lamp," so as to make it night in his room. Our old historian Mézeray (1610-1683) had the same foible: "He was accustomed, even in summer, to close his shutters in broad midday and work by candle-light . . ." Balzac also loved to work by day with the blinds drawn, "by the light of two candles." Ordinarily, "after a frugal dinner, Balzac went to bed at six or seven, had himself called at midnight, took some black coffee . . . very strong, and worked till noon." We may add that the first Napoleon liked to work at night. . . . Also the painter, Girodet (1767-1824), who may be ranked, likewise, as a writer, since he loved poetry as much as painting, and even composed a poem called *The Painter*, was "an artist of the night. It was at night above all that the fever of inspiration seized him. Then he would leap from his bed, had lights hung in his studio, and placed on his head a vast *chapeau* surmounted by lighted candles, and thus attired, fell to work. *The Deluge, Galatea*, and many *chefs d'œuvre* were composed by the light of *flambeaux*."

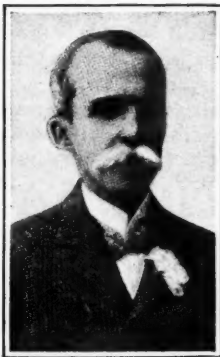
Mr. Cim tells us, too, that many authors cannot compose except while walking, which was Goethe's habit.

Walking is, in fact, a powerful cerebral stimulant. Rousseau, "the solitary pedestrian," liked to work while walking: "There is something in the act of walking which animates and enlivens my ideas; I can scarcely think when I remain still; my body must be in motion so that my brain may be. The sight of the countryside, the succession of agreeable views, the open air, the fine appetite, the good health which I gain in walking, all this liberates my soul and gives me greater boldness of thought, etc. I devoted, as I have always done, my mornings to the copying of music, and my afternoons to a promenade, provided with my little note-book and my pencil: for I have never been able to write and think at my ease except *sub dio*; I was not tempted to change this method, and I counted on the forest of Montmorency, which was almost at my door, being my study."

But Jean-Jacques also frequently composed in bed, while suffering from insomnia. He says: "I have never been able to do anything with pen in hand and paper on the table; it is while walking, in the midst of rocks and trees, or at night . . . that I write things in my brain." One can judge how slowly, above all for a man absolutely lacking in verbal memory, and never in his life able to learn six verses by heart. This method of work—"in the head," without writing down anything—has been employed by various poets, dramatists especially. Piron composed all his tragedies in his head and recited them from memory to the actors.

Various other interesting examples are given in this entertaining and instructive essay, which also treats of habits of drinking, smoking, and so forth of men of letters.

## RUY BARBOSA, LIBERAL LEADER OF BRAZIL



DR. RUY BARBOSA

THERE are many students of political history who see in the European war at bottom a conflict between two ideals of human thought and action, between the supremacy of the state with absolute control of the individual, and with the corollary of superior castes, and the supremacy of the individual, or a pure democracy, with the state as the instrument of the individual, rather than the individual as the vassal of the

state. At such an hour it is peculiarly interesting to note the direction of the sway of sympathies in the neutral countries. Such an opportunity is offered with regard to Brazil by a sympathetic study in the French magazine *La Vie* of the distinguished president of the Brazilian Academy of Letters, Dr. Ruy Barbosa, who is declared to be one of the chief Liberal leaders of the world. Though a man of letters, Ruy Barbosa is even more noted as a statesman, and wields an enormous influence.

Born at Bahia in 1849, he is not only one of the most vigorous orators who have ever employed the Portuguese language, but the leader of a great party, the Civilist party. The world prestige which the Brazilian patriot to-day enjoys comes to him less, perhaps, from his talents, which are multiple, from his knowledge, which is

almost universal, than from his quality of a man of high civilization.

The political struggles of which his country became the theatre after the establishment of a republic, conferred upon him an experience which was ripened by exile. His sojourn among the British people completed his civic education, and his "Letters from England," published in 1896, is a work of importance.

The writer remarks that the Germans may be surprised to learn that Ruy Barbosa is, together with Thoreau and José Enrique Rodo, one of the minds produced by the Americas which have best comprehended Carlyle.

It is that Carlyle, by his veneration of heroism, has contributed to the development of the true notion of liberty. The Germans admire him because of his "Frederick II," but a Ruy Barbosa first recalls that he is the author of "Cromwell." A devotee of Carlyle and an enthusiastic admirer of Anatole France, whom he praises for having proclaimed in certain of his pages the supremacy of the heart, the fecundating virtue of sentiment, Ruy Barbosa joins energy to finesse, the impulse of enthusiasm to the minute calculations of the intelligence.

He is a man of imagination, but he is also a man of will, and it is owing, perhaps, to this

happy harmony of all his faculties that throughout his life he has been enabled to fill a mission of education at once political, social, and purely human.

There are two Germanic pretensions of which the personality of Ruy Barbosa is the living refutation: that the Latin-Americans are intellectually unworthy of being taken seriously; and that it is vain to dream of laying the foundations of international law.

One of his important works was the editing of juridic reports, which form an authority in civil and constitutional matters; he was a delegate to the Conference at The Hague in 1907, and in 1915 he became president of the "Brazilian League in Favor of the Allies."

Ambassador from his own country to Buenos Aires, he has just uttered unforgettable words re-vindicating in the face of the universe the sanctity of treaties and of international obligations, and standing by his side is all that is intellectually worth while in Brazil . . . He incarnates too purely the chivalrous idealism of his race to be blinded by the prestige of purely utilitarian civilizations. Wealth and power are means to serve the ends of the genius of civilization; they are not an end in themselves, and human dignity must be placed above all material advantages.

## BRAZIL ALSO UNPREPARED

WE have in a leading South American country a striking instance of "unpreparedness," and some details relating thereto, as well as the suggestion of a possible remedy, are given by Lieutenant Mario Clementino in an article republished by the new Brazilian monthly *Revista do Brazil*.

With an extent of territory slightly larger than that of the United States, excluding Alaska, and a population of about 25,000,000, Brazil's permanent army falls somewhat short of 20,000 men. As the term of service is two years, less than 10,000 young men are enrolled annually. The writer draws attention to the fact that, under these conditions, it would not even be safe to assume that at the end of ten years the country would have a trained reserve of 100,000 men, as there would have to be deducted from this number those who died or who became unfit for service, and also those who married and founded families, as these latter are placed by law in a privileged reserve class and cannot be called out immediately in case of war.

How unsatisfactory that result is becomes

apparent when we consider that each year 250,000 young men in Brazil reach the military age. Deducting 25 per cent. from this number to cover the necessary exemptions, there remain 200,000 capable of bearing arms and who ought to receive military training, and yet, as has been seen, 190,000 of them receive no military instruction whatever.

The writer notes that in Argentina, where similar difficulties have been encountered in the attempt to organize an adequate army, resort has been had to the formation of numerous rifle clubs, the necessary instruction being imparted in eighty-eight colleges, universities, and academies. In 1911, those who profited by this training numbered 231,743, and in 1915 the number had increased to 313,474. Thus in a few years Argentina will have from 600,000 to 800,000 trained marksmen, whose services can be immediately utilized. Lieutenant Clementino urges that this example be followed by Brazil, and that the training be carried on under the direct supervision of the Ministry of War, so that it may be methodically and systematically given.

## CHILE AND PERU: THEIR RELATIONS TO FOREIGN TRADE

UNDOUBTEDLY the trade relations of Chile and Peru with each other, as well as with Europe and with Canada and the United States, will be matters of tremendous economic interest in both hemispheres immediately after the war.

A writer in *Le Correspondant* (Paris, October 15) takes time by the forelock, urging upon French business men the advantages of forestalling Germany and the United States in the effort to secure commercial advantages in the rival republics. Of peculiar interest in this country is the final portion of this long article, which is headed "Prospects of To-Morrow." The opening sentence of this makes the charge that the Teutonic nations, finding themselves at this juncture powerless to carry on direct relations with Chile and Peru, are pursuing their familiar tactics, as in Brazil and Argentina, of establishing indirect relations by means of Germano-America houses, thus coöperating in the economic struggle against the interests of the Allies. The anonymous writer continues:

It is necessary, therefore, that French and English efforts should be coordinated without delay, in order to oppose to this action the financial prerogative of London and the industrial ingenuity of France, even in the forcibly restricted degree permitted by the military utilization of most of their apparatus. It is advisable that France should organize direct and rapid lines of navigation, capable of replacing the German freight boats as soon as the war is over.

The European impoverishment of territories, yesterday cultivated and prosperous, to-day devastated by the war, may require to-morrow the beneficial energy of the nitrates with which Chile is replete, assuring a return freight for the European boats charged with carrying European products to the Pacific coast.

By the creation of the new road *via* the Panama Canal, by the easier traffic between the two Americas, a traffic made necessary by the suspension of commercial relations between Europe and Latin America during the war, as well as by the rôle which Japan has played during this war and which she may continue to play, the Pacific is destined to acquire a tenfold importance in the political and commercial traffic of the future. It is important that France and England should not find themselves after the war in a like situation of inferiority as regards Germany on the one hand and the United States on the other.

It is still impossible to foresee what will be the moral and political attitude of Chile and Peru in the future. At present the memories of the Pacific war still separate the two republics, in spite of the generous efforts made by the

noblest souls of the two countries to create a loyal political and economic *entente*. Formerly German prestige . . . gave that nation a sentiment of confidence which may well be modified after the definite defeat of Germany. But it must not be forgotten that Germany, beaten in Europe, deprived of her African colonies, will make a more desperate effort than ever to regain in South America a portion of the losses she has sustained . . . ; she may, as of old, foment a rivalry between the Latin-American republics of South America, a rivalry which was not necessary when she saw herself in possession of a growing influence on the continent whose political destinies she thought one day to direct by means of economic controls.

The writer here quotes a passage from the Peruvian author, F. Garcia-Calderon, apropos of the possible situation between Peru and Chile. This is in substance an appeal to both countries to bury the hatchet, realizing that their natural gifts are complementary and that union means strength. It closes thus:

The confederation of the Pacific, formed by Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, would prevent future wars in America. Unhappily, Chile pretends to impose its authority, founded upon victory, just as, after the German confederation, warlike and victorious Prussia assumed domination over artistic Bavaria.

After this apt citation the writer resumes his argument that France and Great Britain should make strenuous efforts to wrest from Germany her previous commercial advantages in these lands, and that they should studiously emulate the commercial and financial methods practised by Germany which have won the confidence of South American business men.

Germany's manner of treating small European nations has opened the eyes of certain South Americans . . . with regard to German plans concerning their own country. Franco-English prestige has not only increased, but multiplied, in these countries where political intelligence and imagination are lively, and where the sentiment of liberty is more ardent than that of discipline. . . .

Singular as it may appear, certain South American minds, before the war, regarded the growing influence of Germany as a means of counterbalancing the influence of the United States and its increasing intrusion into the affairs of the Latin republics; in certain respects this opinion may have some semblance of justice. But after the war the interests of Germany and the United States in South America will be identical. Hence it is necessary that England and France should learn to play also on the Pacific coast of South

America the rôle of guarantors of the rights and interests of the divers Latin republics, a rôle to which they are entitled not merely by the rôle they have sustained in the eyes of the whole world during two years of war, but by their financial-commercial interests in these regions, by the part they have taken in the establishment of these republics themselves, by the intellectual affinities which they discover and by the assurance they give that none of their economic and political acts is hostile, but is on the contrary entirely favorable to the greatest of independent futures of the South American nations.

As far as concerns French interests, it is to be hoped, first of all, that the French banks can compete with and replace the affiliated branches of the Deutsche Bank and allow these countries, still so rich in promise, to develop their economic powers by direct exchange with France, and no longer . . . by the intervention of German banks, commercial organizations, and agents. It is also to be hoped, particularly for Peru, that the sending of French professors may be facilitated, who in going to take account on the spot of the resources to France offered by these countries, will bind more closely the ties between them and France, and will bear witness to Peruvian students as much as to the intellectuals them-

selves of the interest taken by France in their opinions and sentiments.

Perhaps it is above all advisable that the coming of South American students to France should rather be solicited, for law and letters as well as for the sciences; certain South American writers, greatly attached to France, have already proposed the creation at Paris of a group of South American students; this is a plan in which the public authorities in France would do well to interest themselves. It must not be lost sight of that if Germany had succeeded in taking such an ascendancy in certain South American *milieux* . . . it is because she had brought to the task an energy and a follow-up spirit as tenacious as on the continent of Europe, and that while profoundly despising the Latin races she was zealous to display towards them a hypocritical amiability—and that the Latin races are not among those least susceptible to flattery.

There is no need in France to feign an interest for the Latin republics of the Pacific coast—such an interest springs naturally from consideration of the facts; it will suffice that French public opinion should be better enlightened as to the interests of France in this region, and as to considerable opportunities still open there to her activities. . . .

## RABINDRANATH TAGORE, POET OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE

A COMPREHENSIVE biography of Rabindranath Tagore by a fellow countryman, Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Sastri,<sup>1</sup> gives a more complete interpretation of his genius than it is perhaps possible for an English critic or biographer to undertake. Mr. Sastri writes of Tagore's artistic and spiritual ancestry, and of his share in the new Indian Renaissance now going on, and observes that if the European Renaissance was the release of the human spirit *per se*, that of India is the liberation of the human spirit that is in harmony with the divine, and that the genius of the great Bengali poet focalizes the gathering of the forces that will give new birth to liberty.

The spirit of mankind recovering consciousness and the spirit of self-determination recognizing the beauty of the outer world and of the body through art, liberating reason in science and the conscience in religion, restoring culture to the intelligence and establishing the principle of political freedom.

He emphasizes the fact that Tagore is a poet of the people, whose artistic labors have resulted in practical benefit to the toiling millions of India. He explains the mysticism in Tagore's writings that often puzzles

Western readers, and he finds in this mysticism light on the destiny of the human soul. In Tagore's conception of womanhood, he sees the sure test of his art. This conception, while essentially Indian, is yet abreast with the most chivalrous ideals of the poets of the West.

A portion of the radiance that surrounds a woman in the eyes of man is the light of his own soul. . . . Love is not passion, but the very soul of goodness.

After an exposition of Tagore's social gospel in which he admonishes reformers that "the strength of a race is limited; if we nourish the ignoble, we are bound to starve the noble," the writer proceeds to a detailed analysis of his literary achievements, illustrating his text with many quotations.

Without offense to the spirit and the labors of Mr. Ernest Rhys, who has written an admirable life of the Hindu poet, Mr. Sastri's work is in several respects a more satisfying exposition of the genius of Tagore and will be of great assistance to the student of his teachings.

While Tagore is at the present time lecturing in the United States, not all of his readers will be fortunate enough to hear him expound his philosophy and explain his

<sup>1</sup> Sir Rabindranath Tagore. By K. S. Ramaswami Sastri. Ganesh & Co. Madras, India.



poetry. To those who cannot have this opportunity this book will present his dower of imagination, his innate spirituality, and the supreme grace of a mind that combines the deepest religious aspirations and love of humanity with the dynamic practical power to plan for humanity's liberation from the ancient fetters that enchain mankind to less than noble ideals.

A new volume of Tagore's poems remarkable for their deep spirituality, "Fruit Gathering,"<sup>1</sup> in effect a sequel to his most popular work, "Gitanjali," will delight all lovers of poetry. A collection of stories in prose, "The Hungry Stones and Other Stories," is noted on page 679 of this number.

<sup>1</sup> Fruit Gathering. By Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan, 123 pp. \$1.25.

## "MACBETH" IN JAPAN

THREE Shakespearean plays have been translated into the Japanese language—"Hamlet," "Othello," and "Macbeth." In describing a performance of "Macbeth," given at the Imperial Theater at Tokio in an article in the *Theater* magazine for November, Eloise Roorbach writes that we must understand the labor and the tremendous innovation to the Japanese stage required by such a performance. It represents the transition that is taking place in methods of dramatic art in Japan. At present Japanese players are divided between the conservatism of the stilted mannerisms of the sacred *No* drama and the modern realistic methods of the West. The Imperial troupe of players compromises between the old and the new schools. There were about one hundred actors in the cast of "Macbeth," and it was first necessary for them, before the actual study of the lines, to learn new methods of posturing, new gestures, different bowing, and salutation, to walk, sit, rise in a new way. Likewise the scenery, lights, costumes, and music were all innovations to the art of the theater as previously practised in Japan.

The translating of "Macbeth" into Japanese was the work of two brilliant scholars, Dr. Tsubouchi and Dr. Mori. Japanese scholars with whom I talked after one of the performances which I had the pleasure of attending, told me that the translation was almost faultless. It was not possible, they said, to render some of the words into Japanese and preserve Shakespeare's meaning.

To the Japanese in the audience unacquainted with English a literal translation would be meaningless; the great barrier of customs and traditions prevent a word for word translation. For instance, as explained, such words as "devil," "witch," "hell," do not excite the same emotions in the Japanese as they do with us. When Lady Macbeth says "it is too full o' the milk of human kindness," she is unintelligible to them. "To catch the nearest way," must also be liberally translated.

Others are easily understood. Macbeth's cry of surprise in presence of the witches, beginning with "What are these?" and ending with "Live

you or are you aught than man may question?" meet instant response. "The sleeping and the dead are but as pictures, 'tis the eye of childhood that fears a painted devil," is as effective in Japanese as English.

The acting, though amateurish at times, was on the whole quite remarkable. The costumes were accurate and excellent in every detail. The first scene in the first act and the witches' cave were remarkably well done. There was fine color in the throne and banquet room. Wherever suggestiveness, imagination and color was required they triumphed; but wherever realism or perspective was demanded they failed.

Mr. Kato, the Macbeth, is regarded as the most talented Shakespearean actor in Japan. He won great renown for his playing of Polonius in "Hamlet." Madame Uraji Yamakawa, as the queen, showed good dramatic power at times, but presented a most remarkably untraditional sleep-walking scene.



POSTER USED IN JAPAN FOR THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A PERFORMANCE OF "MACBETH"

## SEMYEN FRUG—THE JEREMIAH OF MODERN JEWRY

THERE went down into his grave on September 20, in Odessa, Russia, the greatest of Jewish poets in the Russian tongue, Semyen Grigoryevitch Frug. Coming soon after the recent death in New York of Sholem Aleichem, the Jewish Mark Twain, the news of Frug's death convulsed the Jewish world with the most poignant emotions, for Frug, the poet of Jewish sorrow, died in one of the most tragical periods in the history of the European Jews. The Russian and American Jewish press echoed these emotions in a most stirring manner. The *Evreyskaya Zhizn*, of Petrograd, said:

We stand at his grave with inexpressible pain in our heart and with our eyes dimmed by grief. In these last years the Jews have not had one single bright day, the blows falling uninterruptedly on the heart of the people. Many of our best sons died in this atmosphere of nervous prostration and agitation, but in spite of that the news of Frug's death struck us with especial acuteness and force.

We have the condolence that he is alive in his creations, that in the days of sorrow and the days of joy his song will resound in the heart of the people, that opening his book one will find his soul speaking. But still one's heart aches and one's thought will not acquiesce in the fact that he is no more.

There has ended the life of a man to whose lot it fell to become the poet of a people in bondage.

Semyen Frug was born in 1860 in a Jewish colony in the province of Kherson, South Russia. In that village he passed his boyhood and grew into a man. Early he demonstrated his poetic genius, but his father did not approve of his son's poetic call. In 1879 Frug's first poem appeared in *Razsvet* (Petrograd). It attracted wide attention. The subsequent poems of Frug were awaited with impatience. Those early writings were characterized by a healthy optimism and an unbounded love for nature. But a sudden change was soon to take place in Frug's view of life and of the Jewish future. The history of the Russian Jews took a sharp turn toward the worse. In 1881-82 the first series of pogroms broke out throughout Russia. A new epoch in the history of the Jew was inaugurated. First, there came the reign of darkness and oppression in Russia; second, there was born the Palestinian movement; third, the Jewish emigration to America began. Woe and hope became the leading motifs in Jewish life, remaining so uninter-

ruptedly up to the present time. Frug became the singer, the prophet, the reflector of these leading motifs.

To review the literary accomplishments of Frug means to write the history of the last three and a half decades, to unroll the scroll of these days, unequalled in their events and experiences. Frug immortalized these years in his poems; they are a monument to the sorrow and hopes of the last generations.

The appearance of Frug in our history coincides with one of the most distressing periods in the history of the Russian Jews. After long calm a terrific storm shook our people, coming as the forerunner of still more storms. In hopeless despair, with a feeling of shameful powerlessness, helplessness, and homelessness, did the Russian Jew cast about in search of an exit to safety. In those days did Frug first appear among us. There was the breath of the boundless Steppe, the odor and fragrance of his village's soil in his first poems. Intoxicated with the beauty of our ancient legends and Biblical figures, Frug entered life to sing in grand and mighty rhythm the songs of Zion in a foreign tongue. But the poet was soon thrown down from the world of dreams and imagination. The bloody reality of Jewish life cruelly awakened him, and his lyre was drunk with poison and venom.

Thus L. Yaffe, a well-known Jewish poet of to-day. It is also worthy of notice that the leading critics in Russian literature conceded Frug an honorable seat on their literary Parnassus. Frug wrote also in Yiddish and Hebrew, but most of his creations were in the Russian language. He liked biblical themes, and some of his lighter poems on these themes have become so popular among the Russian Jews that children are being lulled to sleep with them. His passion for Zion knew no limits. The regeneration of the Jewish people in Palestine and of their ancient Hebrew tongue was the subject of many of his best lyrical creations. The sufferings and torments of the Jew in the "pale" have been sung by Frug in verses that are as cutting and as bitter as those of grief-stricken Jeremiah's.

The deep-rooted religious customs among the Russian Jews, the melancholy and forlorn life of the child of the ghetto, the miracle tales accumulated by the Jew during the centuries of his wandering—all these have been incorporated in beautiful verse in the Jewish literature by Frug. Tens of thousands of children poured out in Odessa at the poet's funeral. Business in Odessa was paralyzed during Frug's funeral procession.

# ITALY AND THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE

IN *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), Prof. A. Marinoni, of the University of Arkansas, makes an eloquent appeal to his countrymen in favor of a more convincing demonstration in the United States of Italy's title to hold a high rank in the intellectual life of the modern world. He finds that in Italy, even among cultured Italians, there has existed an undue sense of diffidence as to the extent and quality of Italy's contribution to this life, while in foreign lands the assertion has only too often been made that although Italy can claim the primacy as an exporter of human material, she is a dependent in regard to all else.

For the writer, the Italian emigration, instead of being a phenomenon of strength, only results from the hard necessity imposed in great part by the economic disorganization of the home country, and by the inadequacy of Italy's social legislation; and he trusts that when the war is over, Italy will not only send her sons forth to the world, but to a hundredfold greater degree, her products and her culture.

That the excellent work done by the professors in Italy's many universities should fail to receive its due recognition abroad, is, in Professor Marinoni's opinion, partly owing to their disinclination to present their views in a more popular form, in one more in accord with the custom of our day. Moreover, greater and more systematic efforts should be made to encourage the translation into other languages of the original contributions of Italian thought in so many different branches of knowledge.

As to what more intimately regards the proposed propaganda in the United States, the writer considers that in Italy a commission should be formed, in which all the university centers of Italy can be represented, the University of Rome being made the permanent headquarters. In this way unity and continuity of action can be attained. This permanent body is to be charged with the examination of all questions relating to the proposed movement, and in order that whatever course of action may be decided upon shall prove effective, the participation of one or more delegates from leading American universities at the deliberations would be indispensable. Professor Marinoni has perfect confidence that any person invited to such participation would freely accept.

One of the most important questions is that regarding an exchange of professors.

Here the example set by France may serve as a model, and there could be organized in Italy a bureau similar to the French *Office d'Informations et d'Etudes* in the French Ministry of Instruction, which would be charged with the conclusion of the requisite arrangements for exchanges. By this means the end in view could be attained most effectively and at least expense.

The writer, however, does not have in view merely an exchange of a series of conferences, but the reciprocal engagement in Italy and in the United States of real university instructors, who, by giving a limited course in one or more universities, would arouse a durable interest in the subject. Here, what has been looked upon as the chief difficulty, presents itself, namely, the question of language. The writer is firmly opposed to any polyglottism, and he believes that the Italian envoys of culture should always speak in their own language, more especially in the more popular lectures, for he considers this to be at once more dignified, and more useful, than any painful striving for adequate expression in an unfamiliar tongue. In this connection he cites the experience of Ferrero and others, who have demonstrated that it is quite unnecessary to use any other language than Italian; indeed, to follow any other course would be to miss the chief aim of the Italian propaganda, which is to make a knowledge of Italian as indispensable for the acquirement of a broad culture as a knowledge of French or German.

In conclusion, the writer thus presents one of the main projects of the movement:

And now we come to a question which we have particularly at heart, and which in our judgment represents one of the cardinal points of the entire program. This is nothing less than the founding of an Italian institute in the United States. Is this too hazardous an enterprise and one beyond our power? The answer is not easily given. Certainly the financial conditions, upon which must depend to a great extent the solution of the problem, are difficult and complex enough to give us food for thought, but still they are not such as to shake our faith in the success that would assuredly attend the bold enterprise we urge.

In this matter also the experience of France should be for us at once a counsel and an encouragement. French schools have been founded in Madrid and in Burgos, by the universities of Toulouse and Bordeaux, and from the University of Grenoble sprang the famous Institut Français of Florence which, modest and almost private in its beginnings, soon became a great national establishment.

# THE NEW BOOKS

## VERSE AND VERSE-MAKERS

ROBERT FROST again writes of rural New England in his third book of verse, "Mountain Interval."<sup>1</sup> In this collection of poems there are many of the same type as those of "North of Boston," and a group of lyrics that show the ripening of the lyrical gift revealed to us in an earlier work, "A Boy's Will." The particular "interval" of which he writes is that of the south branch of the Ammonoosuc River just under the Franconia Notch. In "Out, Out—," he has given us the quality of the country and etched the landscape in six lines.

"The buzz-saw snarled and rattled in the yard  
And made dust and dropped stove-length sticks  
of wood,  
Sweet-scented stuff when the breeze blew across it.  
And from there those that lifted eyes could count  
Five mountain ranges one behind the other  
Under the sunset far into Vermont."

The simplicity and naïve colloquialisms of the speech of Frost's New England natives, by means of a poetic art almost classical in its restraint, bring out the essential spirituality of their lives which he feels in part to be a quality of the land that bore them. To bring this out clearly, their voices in his poetry are interpenetrated with the sounds of not only the workaday world, but of wind in the trees and the sounds of brooks and falling leaves. One feels that his revelation of the poesy of this rustic locality shows the immense dignity of a man's human cleavage to the spot where he was born, and to the ordinary happenings of his daily life.

"The Great Valley,"<sup>2</sup> a new collection of poems by Edgar Lee Masters, follows upon the success of the "Spoon River Anthology" and "Songs and Satires." You may reject the author as a poet if you do not appreciate free verse and still find keen zest in the material of this book. It is American—in the main—with some few exceptions that had wisely been omitted—and it spades deep into the soil of our constructive nationalism that has been almost forgotten by the younger generation. Some poems that may be read solely for the sake of recollections are "Fort Dearborn" and that one on "Captain John Whistler," who built Fort Dearborn in 1803 and was the grandfather of James MacNeill Whistler. Other poems, such as "The Lincoln and Douglas Debates," "Autochthon," "Grant and Logan," "Gobineau to Tree," "Come Republic," "Robert G. Ingersoll," and the remarkable pen portraits of Theodore Dreiser and John Cowper Powys, are representative of the rich vein of the author's literary talent. Out of the lyrics "The Tavern" and "The Garden" are especially praiseworthy.

<sup>1</sup> Mountain Interval. By Robert Frost. Holt. 99 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> The Great Valley. By Edgar Lee Masters. Macmillan. 280 pp. \$1.25.

"The Harvest Moon"<sup>3</sup> is the first book of verse published by Josephine Preston Peabody since the success of her comedy, "The Wolf of Gubbio." It is mainly expressive of the tumult of a woman's mind and soul stirred by the events of the war. The poems of children are unsurpassed among those of modern poets. The deep responsibility of both physical and spiritual motherhood—woman's debt to child and to mankind is expressed in exquisite music.

Amy Lowell's stories in verse, published under the title of "Men, Women, and Ghosts,"<sup>4</sup> are remarkable for the revelation of her attitude toward the universe, which is that of a faithful photographer. The poems range from sustained narratives in metrical stanzas to elaborations in polyphonic prose, a dramatic form which the author favors. Her rhythms attempt to represent movement, patterns, color, tone, light, shade, the whole pageantry of the animate universe. Her virility, invention, and power to penetrate into the bizarre and the grotesque are nothing short of marvelous, but emotion is lacking where one most expects to find it. "Patterns" has emotion; it escapes into the universal, but rarely does her rainbow shower of scintillating imagery become eloquent with the pulse of the life of the domain beyond the immediate senses. An egocentric imagination controls the poesy, but for study of prose rhythms, *vers libre*, and other experimentation in poetry, one cannot do better than to read Miss Lowell's book.

James Oppenheim came before the public a few years ago as a poet who loved his fellow men, and one whose free verse possessed undeniable lyric freedom and power. His second book, "War and Laughter,"<sup>5</sup> has poetic fervor and in some sections a captivating gayety and sheer sunniness. For this last attribute he may be called the Sorolla among poets. In the more vigorous verse manhood's challenge to itself is crystallized, and in his analysis of war the internal strife of the soul is portrayed as the one and sole cause of external wars. He has realized that laughter is really a means toward salvation and that the knowledge of the worst that is in us sometimes saves our souls. This volume is one of the best of the year. It is but slightly marred by tricks of contrast and colloquialism.

"The Witch of Endor,"<sup>6</sup> a poetic drama of Saul, by Robert Norwood, is rich in imaginative power. The author's gift for sonorous blank verse is equaled by the beauty of his lyrics that bring

<sup>3</sup> The Harvest Moon. By Josephine Preston Peabody. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> Men, Women, and Ghosts. By Amy Lowell. Macmillan. 363 pp. \$1.

<sup>5</sup> War and Laughter. By James Oppenheim. Century. 215 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>6</sup> The Witch of Endor. By Robert Norwood. Doran. 121 pp. \$1.25.





ILLUSTRATION (BY CHARLES PEARS) FROM MASEFIELD'S "SALT WATER POEMS AND BALLADS"

"She'll log a giddy seventeen and battle out the reel,  
The weight of all the run-out line will be a thing to feel,

As the bacca-quidding shell-back shambles aft to take  
the wheel,  
And the seasick little middy strikes the bell."

to mind the Song of Solomon. Throughout the drama the excellent influence of the King James Scripture is apparent in the purity and rhythmic quality of the diction. Mr. Norwood is rector of the Memorial Church in London, Canada. Three books of poems published previously have established his right to a place in the group of the few real poets of to-day.

The inimitable "Salt Water Poems and Ballads" by John Masefield, together with all the sea pieces from other collections of verse, poems such as "Sea Fever," "The River," "Ships," and "Cargoes," and two new poems, "The Ship and Her Makers" and "The New Bedford Whaler," are published in a beautiful new edition, illustrated with twelve color-plates and twenty in black and white by Charles Pears. A new departure in gift books for all lovers of rhymes of the sea.

Mr. William Butler Yeats expresses his feeling for the Ireland of to-day with energy and power in his new collection of verse—"Responsibilities, and Other Poems."<sup>2</sup> In a note that has bearing on the prefatory poem he reviews briefly the various controversies within his memory, political, literary, and artistic, and finds that they have shown that "neither religion nor politics can of itself create a mind with enough receptivity to become wise or just and generous enough to make a nation. . . . Religious Ireland thinks of divine things as a round of duties separated from life, and not as an element that may be discovered in all circumstance and emotion, while political Ireland sees the good citizen but as a man who holds to certain opinions, and not as a man of good will."

<sup>1</sup> Salt Water Poems and Ballads. By John Masefield. Macmillan. 163 pp. Ill. \$2.

<sup>2</sup> Responsibilities, and Other Poems. By William Butler Yeats. Macmillan. 188 pp. \$1.25.

The disillusion of these new poems is felt in their mingled rhythms. Formerly Yeats has been able to use colloquial phrases to the betterment of his music; now his colloquial directness evokes thought rather than emotion. The poems must still be estimated with the greatest Irish poetry; they have rare returns to the old, cloudy loveliness, but in the main the philosopher has mastered the singer. "In dreams begin responsibility" is his quotation. To the thinker these new strains will come like quiet friends who, knowing both the best and the worst of life, accept that which is with reverence and wonder. Yeats has had too much intellectual pride to give us shaped beauty that has not lain in his mind. In the play now revised by Mr. Yeats, "The Hourglass," published in this volume, are lines expressive of the feeling that permeates this comprehensive group of poems:

"The stream of the world has changed its course,  
And with the stream my thoughts have run  
Into some cloudy, thunderous spring  
That is its mountain source—  
Aye, to some frenzy of the mind,  
For all that we have done's undone,  
Our speculation but as the wind."

A new edition of "Wild Earth,"<sup>3</sup> the thin book of verse that established Padraic Colum as one of the greatest interpreters of peasant thought and feeling in Ireland, is issued with the additions of several poems of a more recent date. Synge's plays are mannered in comparison with these poems that, scorning artifice, dig dreams from the hearts of the humble. Several lyrics have such perfect tune one can substitute a syllable for the words and still catch the intrinsic melody.

There is authentic poetry in the second volume

<sup>3</sup> Wild Earth. By Padraic Colum. Holt. 71 pp. \$1.25.

by Irene McLeod, the young English girl whose early poems have approached greatness. In "Swords for Life,"<sup>1</sup> this nineteen-year-old poet has given us lyrics of even more passion and intensity than those of the first collection, "Songs to Save a Soul." They are beautiful and rare and full of the desire and vigor of youth.

For the eclectic reader there is "Amores,"<sup>2</sup> by D. H. Lawrence—poems that cannot be mastered at a single reading, nor all their honey sucked by the mind until they have become old friends. Often they seem the antiphonies of silence after the power of words has been spent. Color and exotic richness characterize the love poems.

In "A Harvest of German Verse,"<sup>3</sup> an anthology of German short poems, folk-songs, ballads, love poems, and hymns, not only the original form but to a remarkable degree the original spirit has also been retained by the translation.

A volume of poems of Nieves Xenes, the leading poetess of Cuba, is published by a commission of the Cuban *Academia Nacional de artes y letras*. Many of these poems have been previously contributed to Spanish-American literary reviews. Her work falls into five groups, of which the patriotic poems and the love poems may be considered the best. The preface, which is the work of a member of the literary commission, Aurelia Catillo de Gonzales, states that she was essentially a poetess of love and beauty with a great talent for word portraiture. She was born in 1859 and died in retirement in 1915. The volume is published in Spanish and presented by the Twentieth Century Press of Aurelio Miranda, of Havana, Cuba.

Midway in reading the season's new poetry, read an essay by John Drinkwater, which defines

and analyzes the lyric.<sup>4</sup> He enlightens us with profound grace and delicacy in regard to the perfect lyric, which, by its very flawlessness, seems to descend untouched by any hint of fashioning from a higher sphere to impress "a quickening ecstasy upon the mind of man." He has also pointed out the pitfall that exists for readers and critics in permitting literary judgment to be guided by that which chimes in tune with our own beliefs and experiences or arouses emotions duplicated by those which are enshrined with our personal affections. That we have fallen into this pit explains the number of so-called "great" poets which the columns of criticism in newspapers and various periodicals discover. If the mood of appreciation be on our souls, judgment is temporarily obscured so far as modern poetry is concerned.

For poets and rhymsters and for all who enjoy masterly criticism "Poetry and the Renaissance of Wonder,"<sup>5</sup> the two famous essays by the late Theodore Watts-Dunton, are presented as rewritten by the author. The text is interspersed with "riders" culled from his criticisms on poetry contributed to the *Athenæum*, printed in closer text than the material of the essays. The essay on poetry appeared in the ninth and subsequent editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." It examines and explains the principles of poetic art as exemplified by the poetry of all great literatures. "The Renaissance of Wonder" is the return to the primitive, to the "childlike wonder of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*," as the author has said. In the light of all the criticism that came from his pen from the beginning of his *Athenæum* articles in 1876, Swinburne's praise stands as sure judgment. "The first critic of our time—perhaps the largest-minded and surest-sighted of any age." The introduction is by Thomas Hake.

## PLAYS AND BOOKS ABOUT THE THEATER

THE reading of good plays has been greatly stimulated of late by the interest taken in pageantry and in folk theaters and the various communal theatrical ventures that have been instituted in various parts of the country. This month there are offered by publishers most interesting plays, both for reading and for actual production, and a wide range of books on the theater and about the various arts of the theater.

"Training for the Stage,"<sup>6</sup> by Arthur Hornblow, editor of the *Theatre Magazine*, gives authoritative knowledge of the stage, its rewards, pitfalls, and impresses a larger view of its activities in a most cogent manner. The chapter on "The

Stage as a Career for Women" answers the query sent to so many managers by untrained girls and women, "Do you advise me to go on the stage?" It is spirited, delightful, and instructive—not a dull page in the book. The preface is by David Belasco. An appendix contains a model theatrical contract as proposed by the Actors' Equity Association.

Another practical book for beginners is Emerson Taylor's "Practical Stage Directing for Amateurs,"<sup>7</sup> a most suggestive manual that urges the stage aspirant for honors in the field of acting or stage-managing to awaken his own powers of invention and impersonation.

One of the most noteworthy of this class of books is Brander Matthews' volume of essays, "A Book About the Theater,"<sup>8</sup> devoted to the subordinate subdivisions of the art of the stage. The essays are highly entertaining and eminently practical in their advices. The fact that they are able to entertain

<sup>1</sup> Swords for Life. By Irene McLeod. B. W. Huebsch. 121 pp. \$1.

<sup>2</sup> Amores. By D. H. Lawrence. B. W. Huebsch. 113 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> A Harvest of German Verse. Translated by Margaret Münsterberg. D. Appleton & Co. 125 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> The Lyric. By John Drinkwater. Doran. 63 pp. 40 cents.

<sup>5</sup> Poetry and the Renaissance of Wonder. By Theodore Watts-Dunton. Dutton. 296 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>6</sup> Training for the Stage. By Arthur Hornblow. Lippincott. 192 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>7</sup> Practical Stage Directing for Amateurs. By Emerson Taylor. Dutton. 194 pp. \$1.

<sup>8</sup> A Book About the Theater. By Brander Matthews. Scribner's. 334 pp. \$2.50.

as literature does not detract from their suggestiveness or their value. They include discussion of the "show business," of the limitations of the stage, dramatic collaboration, the dramatization of novels, of women dramatists, the evolution of scene-painting, the principles of pantomime, the decline and fall of negro minstrelsy, modern magic, and the poetry of the dance. Numerous illustrations aid in instructing the reader in stage trickery and the manipulation of scenery, and show forgotten curiosities of old-time stagecraft.

"The Truth About the Theater"<sup>1</sup> presents a picture of the seamy side of the theatrical profession. To one who knows, the book is written with restraint. It hesitates to make the truth as black as it really seems to those who have brushed aside the veneer that gilds the surface of theatrical matters. Yet it does not discourage the persons who have sufficient intelligence and fortitude to persist; it simply serves warning on the ignorant that for actor, actress, and manager the life is exacting, and, with the exception of few instances, without adequate rewards. The book purports to be the work of one of the best-known theatrical men in New York, but for reasons of prudence he has omitted his name from the title-page.

In "The Photoplay,"<sup>2</sup> Professor Hugo Münsterberg approaches the "young art" of the moving picture in a serious vein in order that we shall realize its true meaning in the world of art and its possibilities in the future. He asks for better plays, for a recognition of esthetic values. The feeling conveyed by the new art he characterizes thus: "The massive outer world has lost its weight, it has been freed from space, time, and causality, and it has been clothed in the forms of our own consciousness. The mind has triumphed over matter and the pictures roll on with the ease of musical tones. It is a superb enjoyment which no other art can furnish us."

For the play-reader who wishes to get a vista of playwriting from the earliest period to our own generation there is a comprehensive volume of "Representative English Plays,"<sup>3</sup> that range from the Middle Ages to the end of the nineteenth century. They are edited, with introductions and notes, by John S. P. Tatlock, of Stanford University, and Robert G. Martin, of the Northwestern University. This is a fine collection and should please the general public as well as literary students. The text of certain Elizabethan dramas has been given by Professor William Allan Neilson, who possesses the best text available for several of these dramas.

"The Road Together,"<sup>4</sup> an American drama in four acts by George Middleton, gives a searching study of married life. At the end of the fourth act appreciation of the playwright's sense and vision regarding marriage leads one to feel this is one of the best plays written by any American playwright. The "eternal triangle" is smashed to bits by the alchemy of that at once



A FRENCH COURT BALLET IN THE EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

(Frontispiece of "A Book About the Theater")

heavenly and commonplace thing called habit. Passion is an incident, an emotional crisis, a part of marriage, but the big part is the communal interest, the used-to-each-other happiness, the flowering of our spiritual selves through the lowly grooves of habit up to the higher levels of life and achievement. And to make the point more clear Middleton has taken a childless couple, ten years married, to prove his theory that marriage is a "state of mind" based on habit, and that this is most happily true in most cases is the bulwark of the stability of monogamy.

In "The Locust Flower" and "The Celibate,"<sup>5</sup> two plays for reading, by Pauline B. Quinton, we have the theme of love cast in poetic prose with exceptional mastery of word-color and prose rhythms. A native vigor holds the plays from the precipice of undue sentimentality. If these are first plays, the author gives promise of exceptional ability.

In a strong, realistic play, "The Woman Who Wouldn't,"<sup>6</sup> Rose Pastor Stokes paints the life of a typical family in a typical mining town. Her heroine refuses to win protection for her shame by marriage to a man who no longer loves her. The play is sincere and straightforward, and Mrs. Stokes has shown skill in her picture of the terrible struggle for existence among the poverty-stricken miners.

For the "Borzoï" series of plays, published by Alfred Knopf, Thomas Seltzer has translated

<sup>5</sup> The Locust Flower and The Celibate. By Pauline B. Quinton. Boston: Sherman, French. 103 pp. \$1.  
<sup>6</sup> The Woman Who Wouldn't. By Rose Pastor Stokes. Putnam. 183 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>1</sup> The Truth About the Theater. Stewart & Kidd Co. 111 pp. \$1.

<sup>2</sup> The Photoplay. By Hugo Münsterberg. Appleton's. 233 pp. \$1.

<sup>3</sup> Representative English Plays. By John Tatlock and Robert G. Martin. Century. 838 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>4</sup> The Road Together. By George Middleton. Holt. 204 pp. \$1.

"War,"<sup>1</sup> a play by Michael Artzibashef, the brilliant young Russian novelist and playwright. This impressionable Russian has been tempered by the war; he is no longer just what he was when he flung "Sanine" at the literary world like a bombshell. This play is notable for its restraint. He has learned the power of the tragedy that hovers over but does not actually appear in the play. The drama shows us in the first act two weaklings despised by the healthy members of the community, the one a consumptive, the other of moral unworthiness. At the end of the war these two have gained supremacy, and have the right to produce the next generation, simply because the "fit" have been killed. War has destroyed them, and the unfit must continue the life of the nation. This Artzibashef sees as the great tragedy of war.

"Moloch,"<sup>2</sup> the startling war-play by Beulah Marie Dix, as presented by Holbrook Blinn's company in leading cities of the country, is now printed in the "Borzoï" series. It depicts the horrors of war.

"Four Short Plays,"<sup>3</sup> by Charles F. Nirdlinger, include three that are of modern texture: "The Real People" shows just what vaudeville audiences want when they go to see the drama. "Aren't They Wonders?" is a duel of wits between two women—one a society trifter, the other a worker—over the affections of "mere man." "Look After Louise" touches on the truth that "Judy O'Grady and the Colonel's Lady" are very much alike when it comes to matters of independence of the sterner sex. The fourth play lets us see the swaggering Catherine, Empress of Russia, trying in a moment of caprice to marry an English schoolmaster. The plays are amusing, vigorous, and full of wit and satire.

The "St. Nicholas Plays and Operettas" (Century Co.) is the second book of selected plays and operettas that have appeared in *St. Nicholas* during the last fifteen years. It is an indispensable book for the home, just what young people will want who wish to turn the natural play instinct, the desire to "make believe," into sources of mental and spiritual growth.

"Dances, Drills, and Story Plays," by Nina B. Lambkin (T. S. Dennison Co.), gives means of

excellent mental and physical training for boys and girls, prepared by the hand of a prominent educator who understands the cultural value of plays and drills. Every mother with young children and all teachers of primary or intermediate grades will want this helpful book.

"Sixty Years of the Theater" is a book of criticism and reminiscence by John Ranken Towse, dramatic critic for forty-three years on the *New York Evening Post*. From his first remembrances of English pantomime over a long period of brilliant theatrical achievement his critiques progress to the productions of recent years and the actors of a recent yesterday. Mr. Towse has been one of the shaping influences of the American stage. He has the rare gift of discerning the psychology of players, therefore his criticism is formative. His analysis of the genius of Henry Irving and of Mansfield betrays his rare insight, and his pen portraits of old favorites, such as Barrett, Mary Anderson, Clara Morris, Joe Jefferson, have great charm. The book is illustrated with nearly one hundred engravings of portraits of stage celebrities.

Before the *Lusitania* rode to her doom the general public knew very little about the man Charles Frohman, but a great deal about his work. His personality had become almost a myth. On May 7, 1915, he gave voice to an utterance that was a key to his nature and to his success. Facing death he said: "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure of life?" His biography, the work of his brother, Daniel Frohman, and of Isaac Marcossan, spreads before the public the actual life of this great organizing genius of the English-speaking stage. Sir James Barrie has written an appreciation by way of preface, and the publishers have illustrated the book with numerous portraits of actors and actresses who played in his companies. There is also a chronological list of Frohman productions. To those who did not know Frohman it may seem surprising that Barrie writes that he was the man with whom Charles Lamb would have liked best to spend an evening. And this because of his humor, charity, and gentle chivalry and his most romantic mind. "What an essay Elia might have made of him—" is Barrie's observation.

## NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES

FOR those who know the days of pioneer religious revivals in the backwoods of the Middle Western States, and for those who can feel the curious pulse of those great whirlwinds of religious zeal, "The Leatherwood God," by William Dean Howells, will offer the ripeness and mellowness of a finely wrought tale. It

is the story—founded on similar facts—of a religious impostor in the backwoods of Ohio who first declares himself to be a prophet, then Christ, and finally God. The splendid, sturdy settlers, Squire Braille, David Gillespie, Jane, the passionate, red-haired daughter who falls in love with the impostor, and Nancy, his deserted wife, are the real men and women of the past clothed by Mr. Howells with the vivid texture of his fine literary art and sympathetic understanding.

"The Mysterious Stranger," a posthumous book by Mark Twain, has little likeness to his usual work, nor does its grim message seem to spring from the cheerful philosophy of the humorist. It is the story of the jester whose magic could cure every sorrow save his own. The setting is that of a medieval village in Austria in the

<sup>1</sup> War. By Michael Artzibashef. Alfred A. Knopf. 73 pp. \$1.

<sup>2</sup> Moloch. By Beulah Marie Dix. Alfred A. Knopf. 94 pp. \$1.

<sup>3</sup> Four Short Plays. By Charles F. Nirdlinger. Mitchell Kennerley. 119 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> Sixty Years of the Theater. By John Ranken Towse. Funk & Wagnalls. \$2.50.

<sup>5</sup> Charles Frohman, Manager and Man. By Isaac Marcossan and Daniel Frohman. Harper's. 440 pp. Ill. \$2.

<sup>6</sup> The Leatherwood God. By William Dean Howells. Century. 236 pp. \$1.35.



year 1590. A stranger meets with three youths wandering in the woods. He performs curious tricks for their pleasure, tells them he is an angel, but announces his name as "Satan." On the surface the book carries terrifying disillusion, but it seems that Mark Twain, courageous to the end, meant to test faith with this book, to tell us that Satan is the doubt in our minds, the creeping persuasion that everything, the universe, the human race, heaven, hell, the eternities, are but "puerile insanities" of dreams and nothing more. One would wrong the memory of Mark Twain to interpret this book otherwise. If we are naught but dreams we may laugh at ourselves, and herein is the cure. The Angel says that humanity has "one really effective weapon—laughter. . . . Against the assault of laughter nothing can stand." The book is beautifully illustrated in color by N. C. Wyeth.<sup>1</sup>

As an example of fine literary craftsmanship in short stories there is no better collection than that of Edith Wharton, published under the title "Xingu."<sup>2</sup> It includes, beyond the title story, which is a satire on the incipient seekers after culture in small towns, "Coming Home," a war story; "Autres Temps," perhaps the best study of changing social conditions ever written; "Kerfol," "The Triumph of Night," "The Choice," "Bunner Sisters," and a story that is at once a lesson to weaklings and an artistic triumph, "The Long Run."

"Penrod and Sam," by Booth Tarkington, a new collection of the exciting adventures of Penrod Schofield at the magic age of twelve, is just as delightful as the first "Penrod" book and as the incomparable "Seventeen." Amusing, pathetic, and profound in power of psychology by turns, it gives the most amazing whiffs of real boyhood and the best-written stories of juvenile prankishness that have ever been written.

Striking short stories by Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian writer now visiting the United States, are now published in English translation under the title, "The Hungry Stones and Other Stories."<sup>3</sup> They are remarkable for the poesy of their style, and the varied elements of their composition, fact, fancy, realism, romance, religion, and philosophical truths, are blended in a fascinating interplay around the central themes. One story has been translated by Tagore; the others are the work of different translators. A powerful tale, "Living or Dead," impresses the Eastern conception of the power of thought upon the reader's mind. Kadambini, who has been carried to the burning *ghat* in a trance, recovers and escapes. She thinks herself a ghost, and because of her fixed state of mind she remains one, in spite of the material facts of existence. All these tales are so near to the mystery of Being that, once read, they become instantly incorporated into the memory.

For pure, unadulterated charm "Bonnie May,"<sup>4</sup> the story of a child of the theater, by Louis

Dodge, must take first place. A little waif, young in years, old in strange, mature wisdom, conscious only that "the world's a stage," is thrust into the midst of a conservative family to whom her very vocabulary is Greek. Bonnie May conquers because she is real and lovable, and the pretty story ends in a kind of fairy-tale glow of happiness, wherein everybody falls under the spell of Mr. Dodge's youthful heroine. This is his first novel, but his work is well known in the newspaper world. He has written descriptive articles from Mexico and the Rio Grande country, worked fifteen years as literary editor of St. Louis papers, and served three years in the United States Army in the Philippine Islands.

Mildred Aldrich, author of "The Hilltop on the Marne," has adopted a daring plan for her book of short stories, "Told in a French Garden."<sup>5</sup> It is the ancient one of that book of tales—"It was in the days of Our Lord, 1348, that there happened in Florence, the finest city in Italy—" And as those ancient story-tellers took refuge in the Villa Palmieri during the days of the plague, so these modern ones take refuge in the garden of a French farmhouse. The Youngster, the Trained Nurse, the Critic, a doctor, sculptor, a divorcee, a lawyer, a journalist, and a violinist spin their respective yarns before a French battery is set up in the garden and they are forced to take the *route nationale* to Paris. The plan of the book is captivating, the stories delightful.

A new W. H. Hudson book contains marvelous and thrilling tales of the South American pampas.<sup>6</sup> They are less idealistic, but more exciting and adventurous, than "Green Mansions," but absolutely unique in the field of short stories. Stevenson never wrote anything more mysterious or fascinating than these tales. "Tecla and the Little Men," a legend of La Plata, is told in verse. An appendix to the first story, "El Ombu," gives facts about the English invasion and the rough game of "El Pato" (The Duck).

"The Willow Weaver"<sup>7</sup> and seven other tales, by Michael Wood, republished from the *Theosophical Review*, are for those readers to whom the invisible world is dearer than the world of solid reality. As literature they are delicate prose poems; as stories they pierce the veils of earthly illusion and reveal eternal and abiding beauty of pure spirit. They are, as the editor writes, "diamonds from a mystic mine."

"Windy McPherson's Son,"<sup>8</sup> a novel by Sherwood Anderson that has attracted the attention of critics who are seeking the "great American novel," is the most typically American story among the autumn publications. It is nothing more than the biography of Windy McPherson's son Sam, who begins life as a newsboy in Caxton, Iowa, and goes to Chicago, where he becomes a powerful multimillionaire. The story of the boy who searches and gropes after what is best in life and who finally accepts business success, only to have it turn to ashes in his grasp, is powerfully wrought, with touches of real genius.

<sup>1</sup> The Mysterious Stranger. By Mark Twain. Harper's. 151 pp. Ill.

<sup>2</sup> Xingu. By Edith Wharton. Scribner's. 436 pp. \$1.40.

<sup>3</sup> Penrod and Sam. By Booth Tarkington. Doubleday. Page. 356 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>4</sup> The Hungry Stones and Other Stories. By Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan. 271 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>5</sup> Bonnie May. By Louis Dodge. Scribner's. \$1.35.

<sup>6</sup> Told in a French Garden. By Mildred Aldrich. Small, Maynard & Co. 266 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>7</sup> Tales of the Pampas. By W. H. Hudson. Alfred Knopf. 253 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>8</sup> The Willow Weaver. By Michael Wood. Dutton. 144 pp. \$1.

<sup>9</sup> Windy McPherson's Son. By Sherwood Anderson. John Lane. 247 pp. \$1.40.

## TRAVELERS' JOTTINGS

**Our Hispanic Southwest.** By Ernest Peixotto. Charles Scribner's Sons. 245 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

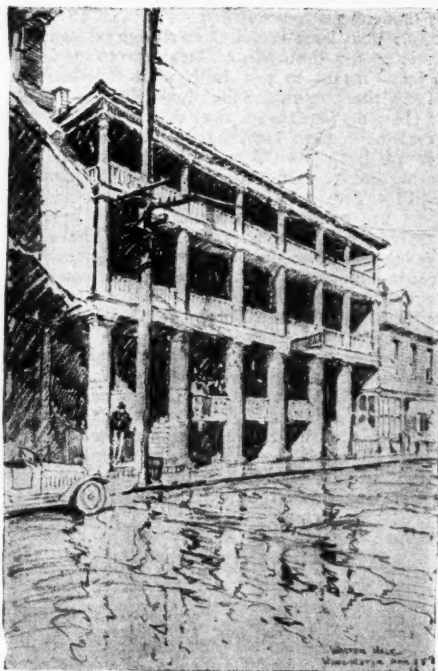
Descriptive text on the old missions and other Spanish remains in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, with illustrations by the author. In the flood of printed material relating to the Franciscan missions of California, scant attention has been given to the older monuments of Spanish mission architecture that still remain near our Mexican border. Some of these, like the famous church of San Xavier del Bac in Arizona, are well deserving of our study from the architectural as well as the historical standpoint. Mr. Peixotto has followed the pioneer Spanish priests and explorers in their journeys over the southwestern deserts from Mexico to Kansas. An introductory chapter describes the historic quarters of New Orleans, and still another chapter is devoted to San Antonio, the ancient capital of Texas.

**We Discover the Old Dominion.** By Louise Closser Hale. Dodd, Mead. 374 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

It seems that Virginia's roads are not bad enough to insure immunity from invasion by motor. Mrs. Hale's entertaining descriptions of many places of historic interest, accompanied by Mr. Hale's attractive drawings, will doubtless be the means of introducing to the Old Dominion many parties of motorists, who will find an easy approach to the Shenandoah Valley by crossing Maryland from Gettysburg.

**Winter Journeys in the South.** By John Martin Hammond. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 262 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

In this volume nearly all the important southern winter resorts from New Orleans and Palm Beach to the Virginia springs are described in text and pictures. Much useful information is given for the benefit of the winter tourist.



OLD HOTEL AT WINCHESTER, VA.—A RELIC OF ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

(Drawing by Walter Hale, in "We Discover the Old Dominion")

**Argentina and Uruguay.** By Gordon Ross. Macmillan. 308 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

The author of this work is an Englishman, who was formerly financial editor of the Buenos Aires *Standard*, and served as official translator to the Congress of American Republics at Buenos Aires in 1910. He outlines the present and probable future effects of the European War on Argentina and Uruguay, and gives the most recent statistics of finance and commerce in these countries. There are also informational chapters on agriculture, live stock, and forestry.

**From Pillar to Post.** By John Kendrick Bangs. Century. 350 pp., ill. \$1.60.

When a man has traveled about the country for ten years on lecture tours, meeting all kinds of people in all sections of the land, he has accumulated a rich and various fund of experience. When, furthermore, that man is John Kendrick Bangs, with his keenness for seeing the humorous side of things and the gift of recording his experiences with delightful charm and wit, you



THE ALAMO, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

(Drawing by Ernest Peixotto, in "Our Hispanic Southwest")

get a volume full of rare entertainment like "From Pillar to Post."



COVER DESIGN, "FROM PILLAR TO POST"

**The New York of the Novelists.** By Arthur Bartlett Maurice. Dodd, Mead. 366 pp. Ill. \$2.

The homes and haunts of New York novelists and the houses and streets frequented by their chief characters are here described in detail, and the account is brought well up to date. Scenes made familiar by Ernest Poole's "Harbor," for instance, are pictured here, along with the trail of "Potash and Perlmutter."

**Content with Flies.** By Mary and Jane Findlater. Dutton. 111 pp. \$1.

This is the dubious title of the delightful story of the life of the well-known authors, Mary and Jane Findlater, in a country cottage in Scotland, where, without servants, they lived the simple life, according to the changed standards of living in Great Britain in these later days of the war. It is not idly written, for, as the author writes: "Who wants to be making novels when the world is at war?" It has the definite purpose of the simplification of interior and exterior life, of teaching us how much happier many of us can be without the burdens of our luxuries.

## BIOGRAPHY

**James Whitcomb Riley: Reminiscences.** By Clara Laughlin. Revell. 114 pp. 75 cents.

Clara Laughlin's reminiscences of James Whitcomb Riley bring us an intimate picture of the many-sided poet. She writes in particular of his serious turn of mind, of his admiration for Stevenson, his kindness to young writers, and of the great richness of his personality. Her friendship with Riley began over a score of years ago at Winona Lake, Indiana, at a session of the Western Writers' Association, of which the poet was first vice-president, and continued until his death. "Because he was playful and not didactic, he taught me many things," she writes. The book contains letters in facsimile and hitherto unpublished verse. A tender and beautiful tribute to the poet who is not dead because his "song lives in so many hearts."

**"The Boys' Life of Mark Twain."** By Albert Bigelow Paine. Harper's. Ill. 354 pp. \$1.25.

"The Boys' Life of Mark Twain," by Albert Bigelow Paine, brings out the principal facts of the life of the great humorist in combination with many anecdotes and bits of his writings and intimate diary jottings. More than anything else, it shows boys that the great success of Samuel Clemens was due as much to persistency and hard work as to natural genius. Having slight educational advantages, he climbed steadily through difficult conditions to win the reward of his fame. The author makes us feel by his fine simplicity and emotional sweep that Mark Twain is with us still, and that we shall go on loving him and laughing with him as long as America is America. The book is generously illustrated. Mr. Paine is the author of the complete life of

the humorist, entitled "Mark Twain: His Biography."

**Cicero: A Sketch of His Life and Works.** By Hannis Taylor. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 615 pp., ill. \$3.50.

This new survey of the great Roman statesman's career, written from the viewpoint of an American student of constitutions, ancient and modern, presents Cicero as the ideal defender of the Roman constitution, and the "embodiment of the departing spirit of Roman republicanism." Some of the chapter headings may serve to indicate the way in which Dr. Taylor has grouped and marshalled his materials: "Stoic Philosophy and Roman Law," "Cicero's Greek Culture," "The Roman Bar in Cicero's Time," "The Roman Constitution," "Cicero as Leader of the Roman Bar," "Cicero as a Statesman," "Cicero and Pompey," "Cicero and Cæsar," "The Duel to the Death of Antony."

**Booker T. Washington, Builder of a Civilization.** By Emmett J. Scott and Lyman Beecher Stowe. Doubleday, Page & Co. 331 pp., ill. \$2.

Not a biography in the usual sense of the word, but rather a series of vivid pictures of distinctive phases in the life of the great negro leader and educator in his relations with two races. The writers, Mr. Emmett J. Scott, for eighteen years Dr. Washington's secretary, and Mr. Lyman Beecher Stowe, grandson of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," were personally selected by Dr. Washington himself for this particular task. The preface of the volume is furnished by ex-President Roosevelt and a foreword by Principal Robert R. Molton, Dr. Washington's successor at Tuskegee Institute. The picturesque

story of Dr. Washington's childhood and education was told by himself in "Up from Slavery," some years before his death. That part of his life is therefore not touched upon in the present volume. The authors intimate that a more exhaustive biography will appear later.

**Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee.** By Clifton R. Hall, Ph.D., Princeton University Press. 234 pp., ill. \$1.50.

The most important part of Andrew Johnson's career, prior to his elevation to the presidency after the assassination of Lincoln, was the period during the Civil War in which he served as military governor of Tennessee. Dr. Hall has made a careful, impartial examination of Johnson's record in that office, and this publication of what he has learned from the official files and other documentary sources is useful for the light it throws on the part that his experience in Tennessee had in shaping his attitude as President toward the problems of reconstruction in the South. It is probably true that Johnson's statesmanship has never been fairly adjudged, either north or south of Mason and Dixon's Line. As Dr. Hall points out, Johnson's weaknesses were those of temperament and training. "His claims to honor are based upon loyalty, self-sacrifice, and a steadfast devotion to the cause he believed to be right, which, considering all that he had at stake, can only be described as heroic."

**The Boys' Life of Lord Kitchener.** By Harold F. B. Wheeler, F. R. S. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 288 pp., ill. \$1.50.

An excellent, well-written sketch of England's great field-marshal, which "boys" of all ages will find readable and entertaining.

**A Dreamer of Dreams.** By Oliver Huckel. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 249 pp., ill. \$1.25.

"An authentic narrative, freely arranged from the supposed journal of the fair Guli Springett, as found in an old oaken chest at Worminghurst, England." Guli Springett was William Penn's

first wife, and this book relates his love story, his voyage to America, and his later career.

**Recollections of a Happy Life.** By Elizabeth Christophers Hobson. Putnam's. 258 pp. \$1.25.

These memoirs were first printed for private circulation only, but after the writer's death the consent of her family to publication was obtained. The opening chapters of the book deal with a voyage in a clipper ship around the Horn to San Francisco, and a wedding trip to the Isthmus of Panama in the fifties. There are many other chapters of travel and interesting personal experiences.

**La Salle.** By Louise Seymour Hasbrouck. Macmillan. 212 pp., ill. 50 cents.

A well-written sketch of La Salle's career, filled in with details of the scenery and environment through which he moved.

**With Sam Houston in Texas.** By Edwin L. Sabin. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 320 pp., ill. \$1.25.

A boy's story of the Texas revolt from Mexico in 1835-36, and the establishment of the republic under Houston. Under the guise of a boy volunteer's story of the fights for the new republic, a good deal of Texan documentary history is introduced in the volume.

**Charles, the Twelfth, King of Sweden.** By John A. Gade, from the manuscript of Carl Gustafson Klingspor. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 371 pp. \$3.

In this volume Mr. Gade has translated from the Swedish the narrative of one of the soldiers of Charles XII, who had been from youth a member of the king's household. This translation makes it possible for English readers to get for the first time an adequate history of the king's adventurous career.

## HISTORY AND POLITICS

**A Political and Social History of Modern Europe.** By Carlton J. H. Hayes. Macmillan. 1344 pp., with maps. \$4.50. 2 v.

By way of preparation for a study of the causes and origin of the great war now raging in Europe, there is probably no single work in the English language so useful as this new "Political and Social History of Modern Europe," by Professor Hayes. The author's purpose to combine social with political history is consistently maintained throughout the work. That it is distinctly a "modern" history is indicated by the fact that 25 per cent more space is given to the period 1815-1915 (treated in the second volume) than to the three centuries leading up to the fall of Napoleon, but the author finds in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries the roots of all the important developments of the nineteenth, and his aim is to familiarize the student with Europe's social, economic, and political conditions

in the era of world discovery and commercial revolution in order that the growth of European nationalism in modern times may be better understood.

**Our Nation in the Building.** By Helen Nicolay. Century. 521 pp., ill. \$2.50.

To rid herself once for all of the methods of formal history writing as practised by American text-book writers from time immemorial seems to have been the purpose of Miss Nicolay, who believes that most of us take our history too seriously. Her book, therefore, does not pretend to be strictly chronological, and "cares less for dates than for happenings, less for specific happenings than for movements and currents of feeling. When forced to choose between picturesquely typical incidents and a conscientious narrative of dry fact, it gravitates shamelessly towards the picturesque." She has chosen the period between



the Revolution and the Civil War—a stretch of years that has seldom been illuminated by any of our writers, except in the case of a few novelists. People who never cared much for American history “as she is taught,” will find in Miss Nicolay’s pages a fresh and interesting treatment of the subject from a new point of view.

**A History of Indiana from Its Exploration to 1850.** By Logan Esarey. W. K. Stewart Company, Indianapolis.

The admission of Indiana as a State occurred in December, 1816, just a hundred years ago. The event has been celebrated by much centennial pageantry throughout Indiana, and also by valuable historical publications. One of the most notable and permanent results of the new study of Indiana’s history is a volume by Dr. Logan Esarey, of the historical faculty of the Indiana State University. Professor Esarey has given us not only a delightfully readable narrative in one substantial volume, but he has been at great pains to verify his information from primary sources. He found even the official documents to be inaccurate and haphazard. His work is both a timely service rendered to his State, and a most excellent general contribution to the literature of our national history.

**The New Purchase, or, Seven and a Half Years in the Far West.** By Robert Carlton (Baynard Rush Hall). Princeton University Press. 522 pp., ill. \$2.

This is a new edition of what may fairly be termed a classic in the history of Indiana, also published in honor of the State’s centennial celebration. The author, Dr. Hall, was the first professor of Indiana Seminary, which developed later into the State University. When Hall went to Indiana the State was a little over four years old, and had a population of about 150,000. He became a pioneer in the educational life of Indiana, being elected to his professorship in 1823. His account of social conditions in the State at that period has been pronounced “one of the best books ever written concerning life in the West.” As edited by Professor James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University, “The New Purchase” has a distinct value to the historical student.

**The Story of Montana.** By Kate Hammond Fogarty. The A. S. Barnes Co. 302 pp., ill. \$1.

An attractive, illustrated account of the exploration and settlement of the country now included in the State of Montana. The picturesque features of pioneer life, notably the fur trade, the relations of the whites with the Indians, and the search for gold, are vividly described. Intended as a text-book for the public schools, “The Story of Montana” also makes its appeal to the adult reader.

**A History of the Presidency from 1788 to 1916.** By Edward Stanwood. Houghton, Mifflin. 982 pp. \$4.50. 2 v.

For many years Stanwood’s “History of the Presidency” has been regarded as the standard authority in its field. The present edition contains a chapter of nearly one hundred pages

devoted to the Republican-Progressive split in 1912, and the resulting election of Woodrow Wilson.

**Caribbean Interests of the United States.** By Chester Lloyd Jones. Appleton. 379 pp. \$2.50.

That our interests in the Caribbean are really much greater than is generally assumed may be gathered from a single statement in the preface of this book, that, counting its colonies and protectorates together, the United States has under its supervision in the Caribbean a population greater than that of the thirteen colonies at the time of the Declaration of Independence. It is further stated that during the last five years our government has been in active negotiation for the creation of protectorates over other territories there, with a population almost as great. Not only is this country, with a few exceptions, the best customer of these Caribbean communities, but in the greater number of them we hold the most important position in their import trade. These facts make the publication of a popular book on American political and trade interests in the Caribbean very timely. There is an interesting chapter on harbors and naval bases.

**Contemporary Politics in the Far East.** By Stanley K. Hornbeck. Appleton. 466 pp. \$3.

This book gives a brief account of Chinese politics, of Japanese politics, and of some of the outstanding features of the international situation in the Far East. The author lived, traveled, and studied in that part of the world for five years. His book is largely the outcome of his own personal experience in obtaining a working knowledge of Far Eastern politics, and in attempting to answer many questions that are asked in this country with regard to these current problems.

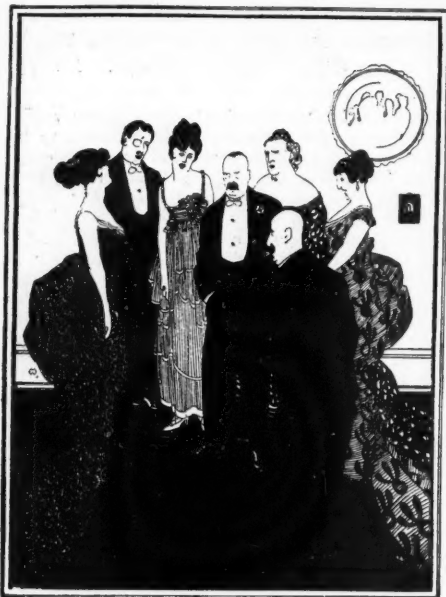
**Social Life in England, 1750-1850.** By F. J. Foakes Jackson. Macmillan. 338 pp. \$1.50.

A course of Lowell Lectures, delivered in Boston in March, 1916. The references to seventeenth-century manners and customs in rural England are interesting to Americans as indicating many similarities to contemporary customs in the colonies of New England.

**The Last Voyage of the “Karluk,”** as related by Robert A. Bartlett. Ralph T. Hale. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 329 pp., ill. \$2.50.

The *Karluk* was the flagship of Stefansson’s Canadian Arctic expedition. The ship was under the command of Captain Robert A. Bartlett, who, as master of Peary’s *Roosevelt*, was distinguished for navigating a ship farther north than any ship had ever been navigated before. The *Karluk* was frozen in the ice north of Alaska, and after months of zigzagging she sank, hundreds of miles from land. Bartlett led his company of scientists and sailors over the ice two hundred miles to the Siberian coast, and for five hundred miles eastward to get a ship for Alaska. The journey took him over two months and resulted in the rescue of the *Karluk*’s survivors. This is the story that is told here for the first time in detail.

## BOOKS RELATING TO THE WAR



"WE FELL TO SINGING THE RUSSIAN ANTHEM"  
(From "A Diary of the Great Warr")

**A Diary of the Great Warr.** By Samuel Pepys, Junr., Esq., M. A. John Lane. 316 pp. \$1.50.

The original Samuel Pepys, of the seventeenth century, who immortalized himself as a diarist, has had in these latter years a counterpart whose journal has appeared in the pages of *London Truth*. The diary kept by this Samuel Pepys, Jr., since July, 1914, has now been republished from the pages of *Truth*, with a series of excellent drawings by M. Watson Williams. It makes a good running account, not of the war itself, but of the reactions upon the British public of successive developments and incidents of the contest. Even in his descriptions of thoroughly modern scenes and events the author has ingeniously transferred to his pages the flavor of the original diarist, who may be described as a pioneer journalist.

**Ambulance No. 10.** By Leslie Buswell. Houghton, Mifflin. 155 pp., ill. \$1.

Personal letters describing the work of the American Ambulance Field Service in France. The fact that the letters were not at first intended for publication makes them the more interesting as pen pictures of daily life at the front.

**Gallipoli.** By John Masefield. Macmillan. 245 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

The English poet, who himself had a part in the Gallipoli campaign, attempts in this book to answer many questions that were put to him during a recent visit to America. He considers the campaign "not as a tragedy, nor as a mistake, but as a great human effort, which came, more than once, very near to triumph, achieved the impossible many times, and failed, in the end, as many great deeds of arms have failed, from something which had nothing to do with arms nor with the men who bore them. To myself, this failure is the second grand event of the war; the first was Belgium's answer to the German ultimatum."

**A Volunteer Poilu.** By Henry Sheahan. Houghton, Mifflin. 218 pp., ill. \$1.25.

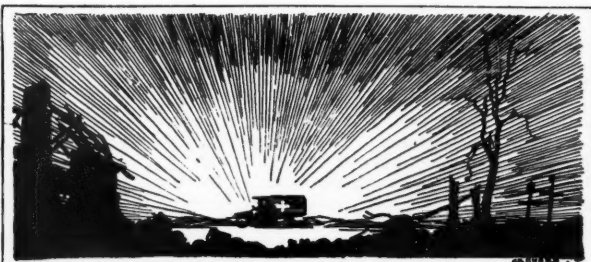
The writer of this little book is the son of an American father and a French mother, and has passed much of his life in France. He early enlisted in the Field Service of the American Ambulance and spent nearly a year at the extreme front. In these pages he gives intimate descriptions of trench life.

**A Visit to Three Fronts.** By Arthur Conan Doyle. Doran. 93 pp. 50 cents.

During the past summer the creator of "Sherlock Holmes" had the unusual privilege of visiting the British, French, and Italian fronts, at a critical stage in the war. His vivid account of his experiences is contained in this little book.

**Military and Naval America.** By Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, U. S. A. Doubleday, Page. 404 pp., ill. \$2.

This book is as comprehensive and inclusive as its title indicates. It is a compendium of authentic information concerning the American army and navy and all the various organizations and institutions connected in any way with our military and naval activities. A large number of photographic illustrations, maps, diagrams, and tables enrich and elucidate the text.



## AMBULANCE NO. 10

Personal Letters from the Front



By Leslie Buswell



## OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE SEASON

**The Arabian Nights' Entertainment.** Illustrations by Louis Rhead. Harper's. \$1.50.

A new holiday edition of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainment," supplements the old magical tales with over one hundred illustrations and decorations by Louis Rhead, the noted illustrator of fairy stories and books of wonder and adventure. They successfully interpret the spirit of fantasy in which these tales are conceived, and will greatly add to a child's comprehension of the Oriental atmosphere of the stories. They are gracefully executed in pen and ink.

**Talks on Talking.** By Grenville Kleiser. Funk & Wagnalls. 156 pp. 75 cents.

"Talking" sounds humdrum and common as a subject, but as an art it is neglected and rare. While it may not be given to everyone to become a brilliant conversationalist, much improvement may be gained from the excellent hints in Mr. Kleiser's book, which also contains good advice about speaking in public.

**Learning to Fly: A Practical Manual for Beginners.** By Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper. Macmillan. 110 pp., ill. 75 cents.

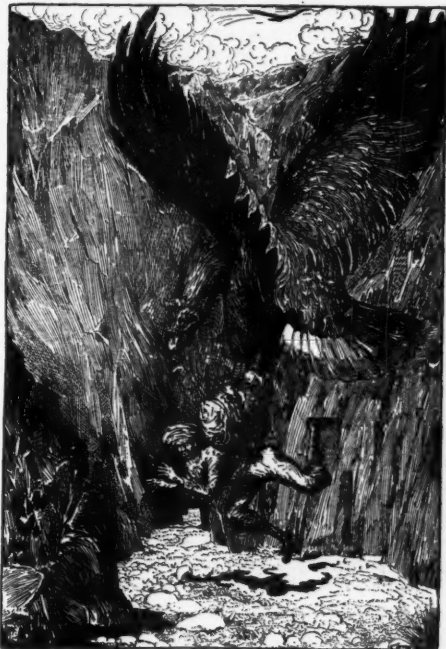
With the newly planned increase in our government aerial services, as well as the possibilities of flying as a business and a sport, more and more of our young men will become attracted to this new profession. In this volume by Grahame-White, the famous English aviator, and his collaborator, there is much about learning to fly that the novice will find interesting reading.

**Aerial Russia.** By Lieut.-Col. B. Roustam-Bek. John Lane. 154 pp., ill. \$1.

This little volume tells the story of the beginnings and progress of aviation in Russia, about which little has thus far been published in English-speaking countries. Considerable attention is given to the giant aeroplane of the Sikorsky type, in the development of which the Russians have specialized, with interesting accounts of Russian aerial activity during the war.

**The Ambitious Woman in Business.** By Eleanor Gilbert. Funk & Wagnalls. 393 pp. \$1.50.

In "The Ambitious Woman in Business," Eleanor Gilbert has given us a highly readable and rather helpful analysis of the conditions, habits and tendencies which determine the actual value of a woman's service in the business field. The author writes not only from the point of view of the woman employee, but also from that of the woman's employer. She sifts the public and private discussions of investigators, newspaper discussions, and personal expressions direct from women who work and from employers of women, and summarizes their opinions. The chapters cover business opportunities, remuneration, the marketing of ability, family *versus* career, and the business woman's finances. The author argues for definite vocational education, for specific training for special work, for adequate



ONE OF LOUIS RHEAD'S POWERFUL DRAWINGS IN THE NEW "ARABIAN NIGHTS"

pay, friendly treatment and an open door. She describes habits that help and hinder, character and personality, "freak jobs," and attitudes toward work.

**What Every Business Woman Should Know.** By Lillian Cecilia Kearney. Stokes. 247 pp. \$1.60.

A guide to business usages and requirements, with explanations of business terms and commercial forms.

**Industrial Preparedness.** By C. E. Knoeppel. The Engineering Magazine Company. 145 pp. \$1.

An earnest plea that the United States take a leaf out of Germany's book and emulate her world-famous organization and scientific management of industries and resources. The author firmly believes such industrial efficiency to be fundamental to a proper state of preparedness.

**Organic Agricultural Chemistry.** By Joseph Scudder Chamberlain. Macmillan. 319 pp. \$1.60.

An excellent text-book of general agricultural chemistry, or elementary bio-chemistry, for use in colleges. A companion volume, "Inorganic Chemistry—The Chemistry of Soils and Fertilizers," is being prepared by the author's associate, Dr. Ernest Anderson, with the definite aim of giving students of practical agriculture enough scientific instruction in chemistry to enable them to undertake agricultural practise.

# FINANCIAL NEWS

## I.—BONDS OF RAILROADS THAT HAVE BEEN REORGANIZED

ONE by one the railroads that became bankrupt two and three years ago under a load of fixed charges out of proportion to contingent charges as well as from a steadily declining rate for freight and passenger business, higher taxes, greater cost of labor and materials, and improper management, are coming out from under the jurisdiction of the courts. There were over 40,000 miles affected in the latter part of 1916. Nearly 50 per cent. of this mileage has either been recovered by shareholders or is about to be returned to them under plans of reorganization which contain some very up-to-date financial ideas.

Taking the principal systems that defaulted on their bonds and for which receivers had to be appointed, we find that, with a majority, the proportion of bonds to total capital was from 75 to 85 per cent. This meant that every dollar that could be earned over operation had to be applied to the payment of interest charges. In contrast was the proportion of from 40 to 50 per cent. of those roads which were able to pay large dividends on their stocks and still put aside each year a comfortable margin for lean periods, or which applied the surplus to the betterment of tracks, cars, or buildings. It has been proven that had these bankrupt lines maintained themselves on a proper basis they would have been compelled to default much sooner. One of the first discoveries following receivership is the wretched physical condition of a property. Consequently, the initial effect of a receivership on net earnings is to show a large decrease, while revenues are being applied wholesale to mend and patch up those parts that have run down to the point where efficient or even safe conduct of traffic is impossible.

In six reorganization plans that have been projected this year the total reduction in bonded indebtedness, or fixed interest debt, has been nearly \$300,000,000, with a cutting down of fixed charges by over \$16,000,000. A large amount of bonds has been exchanged for stock or else for bonds of the income or adjustment variety in which the

interest is contingent on its being earned. Non-payment, however, does not constitute a basis for legal action on the part of holders.

The income bond has been the subject of much contention for years. It is not considered good financing. It provides a speculative opportunity for those holders of what were in times past regarded as high-grade bonds to recoup their losses by an appreciation in junior securities. Just now when the speculative chance is the one that the majority looks for, bonds of this type are no doubt attractive. Some of those that have been brought out have already risen in market value between 50 and 60 per cent. When the corporation is making plenty of money it can afford to pay the interest and thereby strengthen its entire credit structure, but when the period arrives when it is necessary to contract in expenditures there is the natural disposition to put funds that formerly went to the bondholders back into the property as an equity for shareholders. No corporation that has in its financial exhibit an income or adjustment bond but has at some time to dispute with holders of these bonds its methods of accounting. There were years of war between holders of the old Central of Georgia incomes and the company. Only recently has the feud between New York Railways income bondholders and the company been settled and the receivership last month of the Texas & Pacific Railroad was largely instituted by holders of the majority of the second-mortgage or income bonds of that system. A reorganization that is to be permanent and run a smooth course will avoid the income bond. A preferred stock is a less troublesome instrument in the hands of a railroad owner.

Two of the five reorganizations referred to follow the old lines of procedure, basing their exchange of securities on the strength of the bond or stockholders' position as to amount of securities controlled, etc. The other three have expressed quite different lines, and it is with them that this article means to deal in particular. For they represent an effort at placing the value of



securities where it belongs, viz., next to earning capacity.

With many investors a bond is a bond. There is very little discrimination shown as between a first-mortgage bond on a main line of a railroad or one that may be a first mortgage on a branch line or a specific division. It is regarded as an obligation that has to be met, irrespective of whether that part of the railroad covered by it is to the company's treasury an asset or a liability. Many such bonds carry a guarantee as to principal and interest endorsed by the parent company. These have sold at a considerable premium over bonds intrinsically worth much more, but not guaranteed.

Now the radical, as he will be called, of a railroad reorganization takes a very deliberate and cold-blooded view of every bond that figures in the capital structure of a receivership railroad. With him it is a question, not so much as to what the bond covers or by what collateral it is supported, as to how much the mileage, or the terminals, the bridge, elevator, or what not on which the bond is a lien, produces in net revenue. His whole scheme of financial readjustment is based on this one factor. In every railroad system there are many different classes of bonds, mortgages running from the first to the third, fourth, and fifth degrees. These bonds have been bought in good faith, if not with much intelligence. Many times they have been sold by bankers who knew as little of their merits as the man or woman who bought them. But they must now go into the crucible and be tested for their individual merits or for the residuum that they show for the company's treasury. This seems brutal, but it is the only way that a right judgment can be arrived at for a reorganization that must stand the strain of bad times. A reorganization should be built on the minimum rather than on the maximum of earning capacity.

In one of these three reorganizations the holders of first-mortgage divisional bonds have been compelled to accept stock in exchange. This at first looks like robbery, and has so been characterized. A glance at the traffic situation on that division which the bonds had covered will explain the treatment. A decade ago this division was productive, earned more than its interest charges and its proper upkeep. Economic changes in that part of the State where it is located have permanently, it seems, reduced this division to the position of a small feeder, which cannot earn interest, and therefore ought

not to be a fixed charge on the parent company. This happened in Michigan. Another illustration is drawn from a certain division, let us say, in Oklahoma or Texas, which has passed through years of trial and now is found to have permanently ceased to function in the old way. There may have been a shift in population, or a running out of the soil, or the timber, which was the source of the original revenue, has been cut, leaving lands of little agricultural value. Is it proper that this branch line or division should retain its old status any more than that an individual who has passed the point of his best business effort should continue at a maximum salary? This is the argument of the new-style reorganizers.

In all such cases a very close examination is made of the history of each portion of the system covered by the individual bond. The traffic it originates is analyzed to determine whether or not it is an essential part of the main company. It is studied from the standpoint of the effect on the whole property of its segregation. Would the benefit to go to some competitor by the independent operation of the division be sufficient to compel retention in the system? Is it valuable for strategic purposes, irrespective of its earnings? Are there agricultural or industrial developments in sight that will justify patience on the part of the reorganizers and a grant of participation to the bondholders in future equities? These are all aspects of the case that have had to be appraised at 100 per cent of their merit. When the 40,000 miles of railroad became bankrupt, between 1913 and 1916, earnings on the average were on the down grade. Most of the failures came just before and just after the war, when credit was hard to obtain and note renewals almost impossible. Those properties that have been able to bring their bond and stockholders to the point where they have accepted the exchange of securities offered are fortunate to lift their receiverships in a period of unrivaled prosperity. Had they foreseen what earnings were to be this calendar year they might have been easier with their assessments. This makes the future of the new securities so much the stronger. They were projected on the basis of poor times and issued on the crest of a boom.

In the last great reorganization period following the panic of 1893-96, the new bonds of roads that had just emerged from bankruptcy met with almost instant success. They were favored with a period of very low interest rates which lasted for some

years. But rates then were no lower than now. In the period between 1896-98 and 1902-05 ten newly created mortgages of such roads as the Atchison, Northern Pacific, Reading, Union Pacific, Frisco, and Colorado Southern advanced an average of over 35 points. This does not take into account the additional profit that holders of these bonds secured from the stocks that were given as part payment or as bonus for what had been deposited. There were also large profits made from the purchase at their low

levels of underlying or first-mortgage bonds which were undisturbed in reorganizations, but which reflected in their price the generally low credit of the company. An investment in a group of such bonds netted nearly 100 per cent. gain within ten years. Even now comparatively good profits have been made by those who have bought and held the undisturbed bonds of roads in receivership. A dozen such issues show an average advance from the low of 1915 of about thirteen points.

## II.—INVESTORS' QUERIES AND ANSWERS

### NO. 796—A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

I should like to have you let me know how you would consider the investment of a few thousand dollars in Alaska 6 per cent. bonds. I notice they are selling at about 90 per cent. on the New York Stock Exchange. Also please give me the population of Alaska and its total indebtedness, and let me know how long the bonds in question have to run.

You have apparently mistaken your bonds. The 1910 census gave the Territory of Alaska a population of 64,356, but statistics do not show that the Territory has any bonded indebtedness.

What you probably have in mind are the bonds listed in the New York Stock Exchange transactions as "Alaska Gold 6's." These are the ten-year, convertible, gold debenture bonds of the Alaska Gold Mines Company. There are two series of the bonds, A and B, each outstanding to the amount of \$1,500,000. They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1000, and are redeemable at 110 and interest on March 1, 1918, for Series A, and March 1, 1919, for Series B, or on any interest date thereafter. They are convertible at any time prior to redemption at par into the capital stock of the company at \$30 per share. They are a direct obligation of the company, but are not secured by mortgage on physical property of any kind. The company, however, agrees not to mortgage or otherwise encumber any of its assets while any of the debentures in question are outstanding.

The Alaska Gold Mines Company was incorporated in August, 1912, and owns or controls under option approximately 2487 acres of claims and lands in the vicinity of Juneau, Alaska. It reported for the year ended December 31, 1915, total income of \$1,073,027 and total deductions from income of \$794,256, leaving net income of \$278,771, which was the equivalent of about 37 cents per share on the 75,006 shares of stock outstanding.

It is probably not amiss for us to add in a general way that the bonds we have been describing, the unsecured credit obligations of a mining company not yet established on the basis

of full productive capacity, must be given a speculative rating for securities of that type.

### NO. 797—PHILADELPHIA COMPANY COMMON

Having some funds to invest, and wishing as large an income return as possible with safety, I desire your opinion on the enclosed clipping (referring to Philadelphia Company common stock as "a consistent earner and dividend payer" whose yield "seems out of line . . . due to the fact that the stock's possibilities have not as yet gained general recognition").

We are inclined to think that the opinion expressed in the clipping may not be far from the truth of the situation. As far as one can see, the franchise situation of the company in question—or, more properly speaking, the franchise situation of the various subsidiary companies under its control—is a satisfactory one.

To be sure, there is a pretty large amount of outstanding stock—for example, \$2,033,400 old preferred; \$6,171,600 new preferred; and \$42,943,000 common, paying dividends at the rates of 5, 6, and 7 per cent., respectively. But these dividend requirements appear to be covered in earnings by quite a satisfactory margin. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, the company had left after the payment of both preferred and common dividends a surplus amounting to \$1,022,053.

The consistency of the common stock of the company as a dividend-payer is shown by the fact that cash dividends have been paid on it regularly each year since 1898. The record is: 4 per cent. in 1898; 4¾ per cent. in 1899; 5 per cent. in 1900; 5¾ per cent. in 1901; 6 per cent. from 1902 to 1909, inclusive; 7 per cent. in 1910 and 1911; 6½ per cent. in 1912; 7 per cent. in 1913 and 1914, including 1¾ per cent. in scrip in 1914, and 6 per cent. in 1915. The dividend was increased from the 6 to the 7 per cent. annual basis again in the early part of the current year.

While the position of this stock is such that it probably ought not to be regarded as a strictly conservative investment issue, we think it is a utility of a good deal of merit.

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